The New-York Times.

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THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. CUSHING'S NAME.

THE ACT DETERMINED ON WHEN THE DAVIS LETTER WAS SEEN BY THE PRESIDENT ON TUESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The message of the President withdrawing the nomination of Mr. Cushing for Chief Justice was written yesterday after he received information of the letter of Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis. Had the President known of the existence of this letter, Mr. Cushing never would have received the nomination. When its discovery was made known, the determination to withdraw the nomination was instantly formed, and the message written. To-day the letter of Mr. Cushing requesting his withdrawal was read by the President, and the postscript to the message was then written, and Mr. Cushing's letter was transmitted as an act of justice to him, together with the message, to the Senate.

It will be seen from this statement that the determination of the President was formed independently of the request of Mr. Cushing, and the charge, therefore, that the President hesitated to withdraw the nomination after the Davis letter was brought to his attention is wholly false.

The President has entertained the most liberal feelings and views toward those who opposed Mr. Cushing's confirmation, and has had no such vindictive feelings as have been attributed to him. Those Senators who, in obedience to their views of their duty, most earnestly opposed the confirmation, if they were friends of the President before have lost none of his respect or friendly feeling from the fact of this opposition. The evidence which finally led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's name was so explicit, so complete, and unanswerable that those who had sustained Mr. Cushing were forced to abandon his defense, and, for the most part, they did so with a very good grace.

The President is also disposed and anxious to meet the expectations of the people, and while no name is mentioned by those who have talked with him to-day, they express the opinion that the country will be entirely satisfied with the next nomination that will be made. There has been a great deal of talk, especially among members of the House of Representatives, to-day, about Ex-Attorney General Hoar in connection with the Chief Justiceship. Some of the Senators who opposed his confirmation four years ago have declared that they would now vote for him, and one or two of them at least have conveyed such an impression to the President. One or two Senators are known to be very hostile to Mr. Hoar, and his nomination is doubtful. It is not yet settled when a nomination will be made, and there is good ground to believe that no selection has been positively made. Among the names said to have been under consideration in the Cabinet meeting are those of Mr. Morrison R. Waite and Mr. Evarts.

The name of Senator Howe is mentioned late to-night very generally as the probable nomination of the President for Chief Justice. The rumor is connected with a statement that Senator Howe has spent a part of the evening at the White House.

When Gen. Cushing was nominated for Chief Justice he withdrew from the delivery of the address before the Mexican veterans to-morrow, which he had been announced to make. Gen. Negley has been substituted as the orator.

THE LETTER TO JEFF. DAVIS.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT FROM THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following is the exact text of the letter of Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis, taken from the rebel archives. Although the sentence quoted in THE TIMES dispatch of last night is not in the exact words used by Mr. Cushing, the same sentiment is fully as strongly expressed, and the letter positively shows Mr. Cushing's belief that the American Union in March, 1861, was overthrown:

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and he desires it, not in the view of anticipating administrative favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this, I take pleasure in assuring you, he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family, and affection, he has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. De Bow's *Review* and other Southern works, the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining, and have at last overthrown, the American Union. While a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with indeed predominant literary tastes and habits. In the discharge of his official duties, he has continued in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence, with modest contentment in his lot. Having more than once declined offices of more conspicuous employment in the public service, he now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which alone he can feel to be his country, namely, the Confederate States, from one of which, Texas, he was appointed. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem, and

I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant, C. CUSHING.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

THE CUSHING LETTERS.

HE WRITES A LETTER OF DEFENSE AND REQUESTS WITHDRAWAL OF HIS NAME TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Yesterday afternoon, before the Republican Senators resumed their caucus session, Senator Sargent called upon the President and mentioned to him the fact that he had read an anonymous note in which it was stated that on the 21st of March, 1861, Caleb Cushing wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis, strongly recommending Archibald Roane, a clerk in the Attorney General's office, to Davis' favorable consideration. Roane having strong Southern sympathies, and being an able scholar, was a contributor to *De Bow's Review*, and while briefly alluding to the subject which then divided the North and South, Cushing spoke of them as the cause of the final separation of the Union, regarding this as an accomplished fact. The President a short time thereafter applied to the Secretary of War for the original of this letter, which was produced, it being found among the captured Confederate archives. The President, on reading the letter, at once concluded to withdraw the nomination, and caused a communication to be written to the Senate for this purpose.

WHEN THE LETTER WAS FOUND.

The President, before he nominated Mr. Cushing, knew that this gentleman had taken the States' rights view of the questions which agitated the country just previous to the breaking out of the late civil war; but when Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Cushing made a patriotic speech, and offered his services in a military capacity to assist in putting down the rebellion. Other gentlemen had, like Mr. Cushing, declared their opinion that the Government had no right to coerce a State; yet, when hostilities resulted, they were actively found on the side of the Union. But now that this letter to Jefferson Davis had come to light, stating so broadly disunion views, the President, notwithstanding his high appreciation of Mr. Cushing's legal attainments, resolved to withdraw his name, apprehensive that his opinions as expressed in the past might injuriously affect the decisions of the Supreme Court in the event of his confirmation as Chief Justice. The President called an extra Cabinet meeting to-day, which continued for nearly two hours, during which the subject of the Chief Justiceship was considered.

MR. CUSHING'S DEFENSE AND REQUEST TO BE WITHDRAWN.

A short time before the President's private Secretary left for the capital, a long letter from Mr. Cushing, through Gen. Butler, was received by the President, in which the writer thanks the President for his kindness and partiality in nominating him for the great office of Chief Justice, and, as if in contradiction of the numerous charges against him from newspapers and other sources, he expresses his conviction of the propriety of the several amendments to the Constitution added since the late civil war, and, in conclusion, asks that his nomination be withdrawn from the Senate. The President detained the private Secretary, and added to the message of withdrawal a postscript stating that since the message was, yesterday, written he had received a letter from Mr. Cushing, a copy of which he incloses, deeming it an act of justice to that gentleman to lay the same before the Senate.

THE MESSAGE WITHDRAWING THE NOMINATION.

The injunction of secrecy was this afternoon removed by the Senate from the following messages and the letter of Caleb Cushing. The letter of Mr. Cushing to Jeff. Davis was not among the papers transmitted to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

Since nominating Hon. Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States information has reached me which induces me to withdraw him from nomination as the highest judicial officer of the Government, and I do therefore hereby withdraw the said nomination.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1874.

To the Senate of the United States:

After signing the above withdrawal I have received from Hon. Caleb Cushing, whose nomination, it is proper to say, was made without his knowledge, a letter requesting the withdrawal of his name, a copy of which is herewith attached.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1874.

MR. CUSHING'S LETTER OF DEFENCE.

To the President:

SIR: Animated by the sense of profound gratitude for the honor you have done me in nominating me to the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and perceiving that the continuance of my name before the Senate may be the cause or occasion of inconvenience to yourself or your political friends there, I respectfully request you to withdraw the nomination.

Permit me to add that the charges of disloyalty to the Union and the Constitution which have been brought against me in this connection are utterly destitute of foundation in truth or in fact. I indignantly repel the imputation. In all the time anterior to the commencement of hostilities in the Southern States every act of my political life, in whatever relation of parties, was governed by the single dominant purpose of aiming to preserve the threatened integrity of the Union, and to avert from my country the calamity of its disruption and of consequent fratricidal carnage. How could such a purpose be promoted otherwise than by political association or personal intercourse with citizens of different States, including those of States professedly disaffected to the Union? Should the only possible means of laboring to prevent civil war be stigmatized as disloyalty to the Constitution? Immediately on the occurrence of the first blow of hostility to the Union being struck in the State of South Carolina, I took my stand with the Union and its Government. I publicly announced my adhesion to them in the most unequivocal terms. I tendered my services to the Government in the field or in any other way which might testify my fidelity to it, and I have continued from that day to this, as well in official as unofficial action, to tread in the path of unswerving devotion to the Union, whether during the actual progress of hostilities against it, or in the subsequent events of its reconstruction, and of the successive amendments of the Constitution rendered necessary by the changed conditions and relations of the several States of the United States, and of their respective inhabitants. The recent amendments of the Constitution, each and all of them as they were in turn adopted, and the Legislative acts for their enforcement, and for accomplishing reconstruction, had my co-operation and adhesion, and I have supported them constantly, if not in political debate, for which my comparatively reserved habits of life afforded neither occasion nor opportunity, yet, in legal opinion, or in the courts and in counsel or discussion with officers of the Government, members of Congress, and private persons I entertained the same general respect for these amendments as for the other provisions of the Constitution, and also rendering the special observance due to them as the just and necessary incidents of the reconstruction of the Union. While my nomination was undergoing consideration in the Senate, it would have been unbecoming for me to speak in explanation of my acts or my opinions; but now, with relative indifference to whatever else may have been said, either honestly or maliciously, to my prejudice, it belongs to my sense of public duty, and it is my right, to reaffirm and declare that I have never, in the long course of a not inactive life, done an act, uttered a word, or conceived a thought of disloyalty to the Constitution or the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1874.

LETTER OF THE LATE GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO CALEB CUSHING.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The following heretofore unpublished letter from Gov. Andrew to Caleb Cushing, declining the latter's offer of service at the commencement of the war, appears this morning:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, April 27, 1861.

Hon. Caleb Cushing:

SIR: Under the responsibilities of this hour, remitted both as a man and a Magistrate, to the solemn judgment of conscience and honor, I must remember only that great cause of constitutional liberty and of civilization, itself referred to the dread arbitrament of arms; and I am bound to say that although our personal relations have always been agreeable to myself, and notwithstanding your many great qualities, fitting you for usefulness, yet your relation to public affairs, your frequently-avowed opinion touching the ideas and sentiments of Massachusetts, your intimacy of social, political, and sympathetic intercourse with the leading secessionists of the rebel States maintained for years, and never (unless at this moment) discontinued, forbid my finding any place for you in the council or the camp. I am compelled sadly to declare that were I to accept your offer I should dishearten numerous good and loyal men, and tend to demoralize our military service. How gladly I would have made another reply to your note of the 25th inst., which I had the honor to receive yesterday. I need not declare, nor attempt to express the painful reluctance with which this is written.

Faithfully your obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor.

MARINE DISASTER—A SCHOONER ASHORE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—The fishing schooner Eastern Queen, Capt. Corliss, while running up Broad Sound at 2:30 A. M., ran ashore on Fawn Bar. She sent to Boston for assistance, and was pulled off by the steam tug C. M. Winch, and towed up to the city. The vessel is owned in Gloucester, and partly insured. She is badly damaged, and is kept afloat with much difficulty.

CONGRESS.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEMOCRATS—NEW-YORK HARBOR AND FOREIGN IRON-CLADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Naval Appropriation bill occupied most of the time of the House to-day. At every session it generally happens that the first Appropriation bill introduced excites much discussion, and that the subsequent Appropriation bills are passed without debate except upon important amendments. Yesterday the Naval bill was made the text for an extended discussion on the existing system of constructing public buildings. To-day it afforded the basis for a discussion of the relative merits of Democratic and Republican rule, and of the tariff question. Mr. Beck, the Democratic leader this session, has made attacks upon the majority without having carefully considered his facts. He thought he had found a point where he could say a good word for his party. He assisted, however, in demonstrating that the last Administration of his party had been recklessly insolvent and traitorous. He maintained that the nation had arrived at its "period of civil grandeur" under the Buchanan Administration, since twenty-six modern ships were then built. Mr. Dawes showed from an official report of the then Secretary of the Navy, Toucey, who received an official vote of censure, that the entire naval force of the United States had been sent beyond the seas at the outbreak of the rebellion, save two ships, of which one drew too much water to enter Charleston Harbor, and the other was a supply ship. Mr. Kelley, in five minutes more, called to mind that the twenty million gold loan, which this Congress before the recess renewed, was a debt created by the Buchanan Government in 1858, in a time of profound peace, and which represented the money borrowed to pay the deficit created by a most reckless, improvident, and extravagant Administration. Mr. Kelley managed here to insert his usual harangue in behalf of protection. He said that Democratic free trade had swept American commerce from the seas, and that, if the country could now be let alone with its protection and paper money, its products would soon find their way to Europe in American bottoms under the American flag. Mr. Cox, when the paragraph providing for the manufacture of torpedoes was reached, had to declare that the harbor of New-York was at the mercy of hostile ships of war. He read a statement from the *Army and Navy Journal* in support of his theory. Gen. Crooke, who claimed to know more about New-York Harbor than many of the pilots, in reply said that no European iron-clad in existence could cross the Bar on account of the shallowness of the water. European war ships all of them draw thirty feet of water, while there are but twenty-six on the Bar. The Spanish frigate Arapiles had been compelled to leave the greater portion of her armament at Havana in order to permit an entrance to New-York Harbor. The bill was continued again till to-morrow, and is likely to consume the whole week.

THE REVISED CODE.

The House agreed to set apart Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week for the examination of the revision of the laws of the United States, which is the work of three separate commissions, during a period of eight years. The statutes at large, which are now scattered through sixteen octavo law volumes, are, by this revision, reduced to one volume. It has been the purpose of the several boards of revision simply to codify the existing laws without adding any new legislation. It was at first thought that, since the work of revision has been under such careful supervision, the House might accept the report of the committee, which is in the form of a bill containing the codification without extended examination or debate. But it is now evident from the temper of the House that the lawyers of that body desire to give the revision their careful attention, and to satisfy themselves of that for which they now have only the word of the committee. An extreme anxiety is manifested lest the codification may contain new legislation. One section was referred to-day by which the revision has re-enacted an old article of war which has been repealed by a statute apparently overlooked by the revisers. Those specially interested in tariff legislation are particularly desirous to examine the codification. Mr. Dawes illustrated the necessity of this by citing the fact that the misplacement of a semicolon in the printing of a recent tariff act has, by judicial construction, relieved a very important article of commerce of the greater part of the duty intended to be imposed upon it. Accordingly the bill will be read through, and be subject to amendment. As the volume comprises nearly 1,500 pages, the reading itself, unless reading by title shall suffice, will require many sessions. Those who are satisfied of the correctness of the revision fear that by opening the subject to debate and amendment, the House may possibly be unable to agree to adopt the revision at this session.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Senator Ferry's resolution for a moderate increase of the currency was again the subject of debate in the Senate.

Mr. Schurz spoke at length, arguing that the obligation of the Government was to redeem its paper not when it pleased to do so, as some Senators claimed, but at the earliest moment possible. He argued for legislation that would place the Government before the world as honest, and enable its business affairs to be conducted upon the basis of fixed values, which could only come through specie payments. Senator Morton will speak to-morrow on same subject.

POST ROUTES.

An effort was made to prevent the establishment of post routes in the West and South, until they would pay at least one-half the expenses of the service, but the subject goes to the committee for further consideration and report.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

It is probable that an investigation into the manner in which the Pacific Mail subsidy was secured will be ordered. This will doubtless depend upon the action of the Government with regard to the remaining $500,000 of the subsidy. The Postmaster General believes that the company will not be able to comply with the terms of their contract with regard to the number of ships. In such case the pressure for retrenchment is so great that Congress will be unwilling that consideration be shown the company, except such as the strict construction of the contract will warrant. Should the remainder of the subsidy be refused, it is believed that this refusal would result in an investigation as stated. This is the opinion of those likely to be best informed.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Committee on Education and Labor have appointed Messrs. Munroe, Field and Glover a subcommittee to inquire into the expediency of appointing a commission to investigate agricultural colleges with respect to the manner in which they have complied with the conditions of the act of 1862, by which they were endowed by the Government with immense tracts of land. It is now probable that the committee will report in favor of some form of investigation into the subject.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Kellogg, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the House, returned this morning, and will immediately convene the committee for the consideration of the entire subject of civil service reform, which has been referred to it. Should a majority of the committee report favorably upon the existing rules and system, it is certain that a minority will report against them, and in favor of the old system of patronage, except as regards the departments at Washington. It is said that Gen. Butler contemplates carrying the case of Capt. Gregory before the committee, by means of a resolution or otherwise.

FREE BANKING AND INFLATION.

A. A. Low, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, this morning concluded his argument before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in favor of free banking and currency inflation. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, followed him and adopted a similar line of argument.

SAVINGS BANK TAXATION.

There has arisen a conflict between the officers of the savings institutions of the country having capital stock and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with respect to the liability of stock in such institutions to assessment. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that the present act exempts from taxation only such savings banks as have no capital, and are used simply as depositories for the money of the poor. Many of the savings banks claim otherwise, and have appealed to Congress to determine the matter. The subject was this morning brought before the Committee on Ways and Means, when a subcommittee was appointed to investigate it.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD LEGISLATION—THE CONTEST FOR SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The introduction into the Maryland Legislature of a resolution which really looks toward the abrogation of the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, has caused a good deal of excitement among the officers of that road, and also of the Pennsylvania Company, to whom the Baltimore and Potomac belongs. The resolution is understood to be prompted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a measure of revenge upon the Pennsylvania Road, for refusing to transport its cars between Philadelphia and New-York. The friends of the Baltimore and Ohio, which has always been able to control the Maryland Legislature, claim that as the State granted the Potomac's charter it can now repeal it, and that to do so would only be a proper punishment for the attack of the Pennsylvania Road upon the great railroad corporation of this State. Prominent officials of the Potomac Road have been in consultation to-day with gentlemen in the Pennsylvania interest, and they have concluded that, if the Maryland Legislature pushes them to the wall they will apply to Congress for relief under that section of the Constitution which gives it power to regulate commerce between the States.

The Democratic caucus of the Legislature on the Senatorship meets to-morrow night, and it is generally conceded that Gov. White will carry all before him, Mr. Hamilton's endeavors to make a combination for his re-election having failed.

IOWA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14.—A unique contest prevails over the organization of the House of Representatives. Forty-four ballots have been had for Speaker, upon each of which John H. Gear, of Burlington, Republican, and Jacob W. Dixon, of Ottumwa, Opposition, have each received fifty votes. No change has occurred in the vote of any member since the first ballot yesterday morning. Hon. Joshua G. Newbold, of Henry County, presides as temporary Speaker. There is no present prospect of a change in the situation. The Senate is organized and at work, so far as possible under the circumstances. Of course, the Governor's message has not been delivered, and may not be for several days.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and elected the officers nominated by the Republican caucus Monday. A resolution condemning the Salary bill of March 3, 1873, and all who voted for it, instructing the Iowa Representatives in Congress to vote for its repeal, and if practicable, for a law requiring the return to the Treasury of all back pay drawn under it, declaring the action of the President in signing the bill unwise, contrary to the best interests of the country, and meriting, as it receives, the unqualified disapproval of the people of Iowa, was offered and adopted unanimously, together with an amendment declaring it unfortunate for the Democratic Party that a greater proportion of its members voted for the bill than of the Republican Party. The House balloted twenty-one times during the day for Speaker, each ballot resulting in a tie.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Legislature assembled to-day and the committees in both Houses were announced. No bills have as yet been introduced of any importance. In the Senate concurrent resolutions were adopted, requesting the Senators and Representatives to vote in favor of an appropriation to aid in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, pursuant to the recommendations of the Governor. There was one effort made in the House to inquire into the large expenses for printing. A bill was introduced to appoint three State Assessors to value all the real estate and personal property of the several counties, upon the basis of which the Controller is to make up the State tax.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—The Legislature met here to-day. The Governor in his message speaks very cheerfully of the condition of the affairs of the State. The total public debt is $8,000,000. He recommends the establishment of a Department of Agriculture for the State. The estimated value of taxable property is $250,000,000. A resolution was introduced in the Senate deploring the action of our representatives in Congress on the salary grab, and approving the action of Congress yesterday in the restoration of the law of 1866.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—The Wisconsin Legislature met to-day. The Senate was organized by the Republicans, who had one of a majority. The Assembly was organized by the Reformers, who had eighteen majority. Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, was elected Speaker. Gov. Taylor's Message will be delivered to-morrow.

SMAL-LPOX ON BOARD THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—The steamer Hibernian, from England and Newfoundland, arrived here at 3:45 o'clock this morning, but anchored in quarantine, as she had a case of small-pox on board. The patient was removed to the hospital, and the steamer will probably come up to the dock this afternoon.

ALBANY.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The chief business of interest in the lower House to-day was the announcement of the various committees. While the Clerk was reading the names an unbroken silence prevailed and the earnest attention of the members evidenced the deep interest they took in the matter. Immediately after the lists had been read out the Assembly adjourned, when at once the members collected in groups in all parts of the Chamber, and engaged in animated discussion in regard to the selections made by Mr. Husted. But one sentiment prevailed on the subject, and that one of general satisfaction. It was admitted on all hands that the Speaker had discharged an exceedingly delicate and trying duty with admirable tact. It was remarked as creditable to Mr. Husted's magnanimity that he had given the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means, and thereby the leadership of the House, to Mr. Batcheller, of Saratoga, his most active opponent in the contest for the Speakership. The choice of Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, is also regarded with approval, as are also the selections made for Chairmen and members of the other committees. The indorsement of the Speaker's action is not confined to the Republican side of the House, but is participated in by the Democrats, who admit that they have been very fairly treated.

GOV. DIX AND LOCAL LEGISLATION.

In conversation with Gov. Dix this afternoon his Excellency said that, in his opinion, it would be highly desirable that the Legislature would, to use his own words, "let New-York City alone." It had been for years one of the greatest evils of the Metropolis the way in which the Legislature kept perpetually altering, amending, and tinkering generally the laws governing the City, and had been the cause of endless confusion, creating doubts and difficulties in regard to the jurisdiction and powers of the various municipal departments. New-York ought to be treated exactly like Albany, Buffalo, and the other cities of the State, and as far as possible let severely alone. The number of special bills introduced each session in relation to New-York City was something marvelous.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKING MEN.

Mr. COUGHLIN, of New-York, called up the resolution, introduced by him last week, with regard to the unemployed working men. In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Coughlin took occasion to disclaim any sympathy with the sentiments of the demagogue who, upon the day he first introduced the resolution, had addressed a meeting of working men in New-York, giving expression to Communistic opinions as absurd as they were violent. His only motive in introducing the resolution was that some measures should be adopted to give employment to the honest mechanics and laborers who with their families were starving by thousands in the streets of New-York. There was nothing of a partisan character in the resolutions, and the meeting at which it had been settled upon was composed of Senators and Assemblymen irrespective of party. It did not call for any extravagant expenditures. In fact, its main purpose was to enable the appropriations already made for public works in the City and County of New-York to be applied to the objects for which they were intended by settling the disputed question as to whether the Department of Parks or the Department of Public Works had control of the appropriations in question.

Mr. WOODS, of New-York, also spoke in favor of the resolution, and equally with his colleague repudiated any sympathy with the sentiments and opinions of Banks and his like.

Mr. Alvord favored the reference of the matter to the Committee of Ways and Means. There were, he said, grave and serious questions underlying the resolution that affected the very foundations of our system of Government, and it was proper that any action taken in regard to the matter should be the result of earnest and cautious deliberation.

Mr. Spencer, of New-York, spoke in favor of the general principle of the resolution, but was content that it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Finally, it was referred to that committee.

It is understood that a meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow to consider the subject.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this morning the business transacted was of an unimportant character. The proposed amendments to the Constitution were again called up by Senator Robertson, but at the request of Senator Johnson their further consideration was postponed, and without debate they were made the special order for Tuesday next. There is no doubt that they will be passed as prepared without further change.

THE CITY REVENUE BONDS.

The Senate Committee on Cities met and organized this afternoon. The act providing for the issuing of short bonds to secure funds for the redemption of the bonds of the City of New-York, which become due on the 15th inst. and in the early part of February, was considered at length, and the committee has decided to advise that it go into effect immediately.

THE PROPOSED CUSHING RESOLUTIONS.

In consideration of the recent developments, it has been decided not to present the proposed resolution requesting Senator Conkling to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Cushing.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Prince will to-morrow bring the constitutional amendments in shape before the House, when it is hoped their consideration will be entered upon.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

OSBORN SAID TO HAVE THE BEST CHANCE OF ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A special from Topeka, Kan., to the *Democrat*, says: "In the Senatorial contest Osborn seems to have the inside track, his friends claiming 40 votes on the first ballot, Phillips probably being the next in strength."

Representative Rogers, of Neosha County, was arrested to-day on a charge of perjury, it being alleged that he swore falsely in order to effect an organization in his county.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE DISEASE ON BOARD THE SPHYNX—SEVERAL DEATHS ON BOARD THE ABOUKIR.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—Her Majesty's steamer Sphynx, which arrived here from Jamaica on Sunday, brought 161 officers and men of the frigate Aboukir, who are more or less affected by yellow fever, the disease being contracted by them while on general leave from the ship. Nineteen of the Aboukir's crew died from the fever at Kingston, besides Lieut. Thompson and his wife, the Commodore's Secretary, Mr. Drew, and a Mrs. Morton, wife of a naval clerk. The Sphynx lost two of her crew from yellow fever, and another died since the vessel arrived here. The remainder of her fever-stricken crew were removed to the hospital and are now convalescent. The Niobe and other ships are expected to arrive here in a few days.

A DROVER SWINDLED AT "THREE-CARD MONTE."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—A drover named Colvin, from Peoria, Ill., was swindled out of a draft for $4,389 by a party of "three-card monte" players on the railroad train coming to this city to-day.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The sessions of the American Dairymen's Convention to-day were well attended. A communication and delegation were received from the New-York Butter and Cheese Exchange, and a committee appointed to consider the matter of the communication. Papers were read by T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse; X. A. Willard, of Little Falls; O. C. Blodget, of Chautauqua; J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia, and S. A. Harrington, of Cattaraugus. This evening a reception was given to the delegates by the Utica Dairymen's Board of Trade. The convention continues to-morrow.

NEW-MEXICO.

DESPERATE OUTRAGES BY TEXAN DESPERADOES—EIGHT MEN KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—The *Republican* has a letter from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, dated Jan. 7, which gives an account of a series of bloody tragedies that occurred in Lincoln County last month. It appears that on the 1st of December a party of Texan desperadoes visited a resort of the *demi monde* in the town of Placitos, created a disturbance, and used revolvers freely. A constable of the town, Juan Martin, ordered the ruffians to desist, whereupon they riddled him with bullets. Martin's posse returned the fire, and killed three desperadoes. The remainder fled to the ranch of the Herald Brothers, six miles distant, where, three days later, they killed two farmers. A day or two after this affair Sheriff Miller, with a posse of twenty men, went to Herald's ranch to arrest the murderers, but was met by fifty well-armed men, and forced to retreat. A few days subsequent to this, and while a wedding party was in progress at the residence of Isidor Patros, in the same neighborhood, the same gang of desperadoes surrounded the house, burst in the doors and windows, and commenced an indiscriminate firing upon the men, women, and children assembled there. Six men were killed on the spot, and four women seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded. The assassins then fled to their stronghold, where they still defy the authorities. The matter was reported to the Governor by the Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace, the only judicial authorities of the county, who declared their inability to make arrests; but up to the time this letter was written the Governor was not known to have taken any action.

MEXICO.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES—OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT LERDO—THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 5, via HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Congress will adjourn its session on the 15th inst. A strong opposition to President Lerdo De Tejada is forming. Some of the journals which first changed their political complexion to the opposition were formerly Government organs.

A majority in Congress of five for the Vera Cruz Railroad proposition is considered certain.

The Mexican company who have received the concession for the construction of the International Railroad are unable to begin work for want of funds and credit at home and abroad.

Leon Guzman has resigned the Attorney Generalship because of alleged ill health. He condemns President Lerdo's policy, because the latter disapproved of Guzman's action while in Washington.

Lozado's successor in command has pillaged Compostella, in the District of Tepic.

The revolution in Yucatan continues. Two Legislatures have organized. The Federal Commandant is moving against the insurgents.

Religious disturbances in the City of Mexico have ceased.

Congress has approved of the continuation of the subvention to the Alexander Steamship Line.

President Lerdo has summoned all the State Governors to the national capital to discuss affairs of State.

CUBA.

REINFORCEMENTS OF TROOPS—THE EXPENSES OF THE SAN DOMINGO AND MEXICO EXPEDITIONS.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The strikes of the ship-carpenters and tailors have ended. The city scavengers and the workmen in Lambden's foundry are now on a strike.

The Madrid Government have telegraphed that they will send reinforcements of troops to the island.

The Junta of the Debt wants the expenses of the San Domingo and Mexico expeditions declared a national debt, although they declare that the island Treasury will ultimately pay them. The Junta also favors the payment of Customs dues half in gold and half in Spanish bank notes, the issue of a forced loan of $30,000,000 in three installments, the whole to be issued within one year, and an additional loan of thirty millions in annual installments of five millions each, beginning in January next. The plans of the Junta have been handed to Capt. Gen. Jovellar for his approval.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer continues very high in the North-west, and it has risen at all the stations in the Southern States.

The area of lowest barometer continues central near the New-England coast. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the districts east of the Mississippi River, and very cold and clear weather continues in the North-west and the upper lake regions. Clear weather, with north-westerly winds, is reported from the Ohio Valley, the Southern, and the Middle Atlantic States. Partly cloudy weather, with light snow, prevails in the lower lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. A severe "norther" has prevailed in Texas during the day.

PROBABILITIES.

For the southern portion of New-England and thence south-westward over the Middle and South Atlantic States, decidedly cold and generally clear weather will prevail, with fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds.

For the lower lake region, and thence north-eastward to Maine, partly cloudy and cold weather, with areas of light snow.

For the Gulf States and thence northward over the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley, continued cold and generally clear weather, with north-easterly to north-westerly winds.

THE STORM IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—The snow storm which commenced here last night has continued all day. The snow is quite deep. The storm prevailed at all points on the Hudson.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—A snow-storm commenced here at 2 o'clock this morning, and the ground is now covered to the depth of about twelve inches. The snow ceased falling shortly after noon to-day, with indications of clear weather.... Dispatches from New-Hampshire report a heavy fall of snow in the north.... Eastern dispatches report a heavy snow-storm all day. The snow is drifting badly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 28°; 6 A. M., 26°; 9 A. M., 27°; 12 M., 30°; 3 P. M., 31°; 6 P. M., 30°; 9 P. M., 26°; 12 P. M., 24°. Average, $27\frac{3}{4}$°.

JAY COOKE & CO.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—A general meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. will be held in Assembly Buildings here to-morrow. Full statements showing the condition of the firm's affairs will be submitted, together with the reports of the Register and Receiver. The exhibits will show the total assets of the firm, exclusive of property not yet appraised, at $3,636,335 21; total liabilities, $11,134,878 94; from which is deducted debts, &c., by creditors secured, and separate liabilities, &c., reducing the total liabilities to $8,481,046 65.

THE LABOR TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—Capts. Snow and Joseph have been sent to Houma to report upon the condition of affairs in Terrebonne Parish regarding the riotous conduct of striking negro laborers. No bloodshed has been reported.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE NUMANCIA AT ORAN—ACTION OF THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES—THE VESSEL DETAINED AND HER CREW MADE PRISONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ORAN, Algeria, Jan. 14.—The rebel iron-clad Numancia arrived here yesterday. She had on board Gens. Contreras, Galvez, and other members of the rebel Junta, besides the greater portion of the rebel garrison. They placed themselves under French protection on arrival.

The Military Governor sent 1,200 men to guard the coast and prevent any of the fugitives from landing.

A body of sailors, under command of the Captain of the Port, boarded the Numancia, and removed part of her machinery, to prevent her departure.

Orders have been received from the French Government to disarm all Intransigente ships arriving, and confine their crews in the harbor forts.

The rebel leaders and the officers of the Numancia refused to surrender themselves to the French military authorities unless they were allowed to keep their swords.

Three companies of Zouaves were sent on board the vessel to guard the crew until such time as they can otherwise be disposed of.

About 3,000 men will be landed when the means of disembarkation arrive. At present there is no French man-of-war here.

The rebel leaders Rubio and Bareiac are supposed to be on board the Darro, which has been captured by the Government fleet.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE CARMEN—THE NUMANCIA DEMANDED—THE DEMAND REFUSED—DISEMBARKATION OF PRISONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ORAN, Algiers, Jan. 14.—The Spanish frigate Carmen, of the Government fleet, arrived here at the same as a French troop-ship, and immediately demanded the delivery of the Numancia. This demand was refused, pending instructions from the authorities in Paris.

The Vitoria arrived at 2 o'clock, and saluted the French flag. The salute was returned.

The disembarkation from the Numancia has begun. Eleven hundred persons have been landed and taken to the forts as prisoners.

Postman Saez, the commander of Fort Saleras, and Guitierez, the President of the rebel Junta, were on board the Numancia.

There is a strong feeling among the French officers here against the Intransigentes.

THE FUGITIVES FROM CARTAGENA—CAPTURE OF A STEAMER LOADED WITH THEM.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Government forces, on occupying Cartagena, found the fortifications and buildings badly damaged by the bombardment.

One of the insurgent steamers, which attempted to escape, has been captured with a large number of refugees on board.

The Mendez Nunez, with another party of insurgents, succeeded in reaching a port of France, into which she was pursued by a French man-of-war.

The members of the Junta surrendered the iron-clad Numancia to the French authorities at Mers-el-Kébir, and the tricolor now flies at her mast-head.

ADDITIONAL FORCES MARCHING AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—A portion of the force which took part in the siege of Cartagena has marched against the Carlists.

THE CAPTURE OF CARTAGENA—MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The *Times* correspondent at Cartagena writes that the Government troops on entering the city shot eight insurgents, who were trying to escape. The occupation of the town was otherwise bloodless.

Five hundred refugees, among them Barcia, a prominent leader, were taken prisoners on board the captured steamer.

Saez, the commander of Fort Galeras, and Gutierrez, President of the Insurgent Junta, were on board the Numancia.

A Spanish frigate has arrived at Mers-el-Kébir and demanded the surrender of the Numancia.

The French authorities refused to deliver her until they had orders from Paris. The vessel is comparatively undamaged.

The condition of the forts around Cartagena confirms the suspicions of treachery, and provisions were found to be fairly plentiful in the town.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLOSE OF THE DEFENSE IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In the Tichborne case Dr. Kenealy to-day concluded his closing speech for the defense. He demanded a verdict for the claimant, declaring that the preponderance of unshaken evidence in his favor was overwhelming. He maintained that the charges against Lady Radcliffe had been proved to be true.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH AT SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 15—5 A. M.—Prof. Goldwin Smith made a speech before the Congress of the Trades' Unions, at Sheffield, last night, in the course of which he explained the system of Cornell University, and advised emigration to the United States.

FRANCE.

DEBATE ON THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE NOMINATION OF MAYORS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 14.—In the Assembly to-day the general debate on the bill providing for the nomination of Mayors by the Government was concluded, and the Chamber resolved by a vote of 378 yeas to 316 nays, to proceed to the discussion of the clauses of the bill.

GERMANY.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The returns from all parts of the Empire show definitely that 100 Ultramontanes and 230 Ministerial Liberals have been elected to the Reichstag. The number of candidates elected by the other parties is respectively insignificant.

ITALY.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Cardinal Antonelli is dangerously ill. His disease is gout in the stomach. The Pope has administered extreme unction.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE ELECTION QUESTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14.—The State election question was before the Supreme Court to-day. A motion was made by the counsel for the Ames party, and argued at length, to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. The court took the matter under advisement, and will decide the question of jurisdiction to-morrow.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 14.

SENATE.

Unfavorable reports were made by the Committee on Claims on various bills of a private nature, and their further consideration was indefinitely postponed.

MINING BILLS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back the bill in relation to public lands in the State of California, with amendments, and asked that the amendments be printed and the bill recommitted, which was so ordered. He also reported from the same committee a bill supplemental to the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, with amendments, and recommended its passage.

THE NEW-YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, calling the attention of Congress to the inefficiency of the merchant marine service of the United States, and to the fact that the City of New-York is about to establish a nautical school, and asking that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to detail United States vessels for the use of such school, and officers to act as instructors, when not otherwise employed, in order that measures might be taken to promote the efficiency of the merchant marine, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices, called up the bill establishing post routes in various parts of the country.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called attention to the fact that mail routes had been established often times in sections where scarcely any persons lived, and thus the expenditures of the department were unnecessarily increased. He moved an amendment that the mail service be discontinued on routes where the receipts do not reach at least one-half of the expenditures.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, said that rule would apply to thickly-settled communities, but would be injurious to the Western frontier.

Mr. MORRILL withdrew his amendment, and had it referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, as a resolution directing that such bill be reported.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, thought the postal service of the country had grown to a great extent unnecessarily, and in these times of retrenchment every effort should be made to reduce the expenditures. The prominent feature of the postal service to-day is, instead of carrying letters at the rates of transportation of dead weight freight, the postal service had been converted into an express system, yet the carrying of regular freight was 300 per cent. cheaper than for carrying intelligence. The whole service was embarrassed by the express system. He was not after the Post Office Department so much as he was after the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The whole thing had grown up under him. [Laughter.]

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Finance Committee.

Mr. SCHURZ of Missouri, addressed the Senate. He thought the object of the resolution was to call out the opinion of the Senate upon the general subject, and not for the discussion of a specific method of resumption. The issue now seemed to be between resumption and inflation. He thought the doctrine of procrastination in redeeming legal tenders an alarming and dangerous one. Business men could not conduct their affairs in this manner, as the courts would compel them to pay. Did the Senators desire to place the Government of the United States in that situation? He was surprised to hear the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) a few days since, that the credit of the country had not been impaired. He (Mr. Schurz) thought the public credit would be seriously impaired when the Government adopted the doctrine of the gentleman, that the Government redeem its promises to pay only when it pleases to do so. Within the last few months twenty-five millions had been added to our dishonored promises to pay by the issue of that amount of legal-tender reserve. It had been but a few years since the great leaders of public opinion considered it unconstitutional to make anything legal tender except the precious metal. Those on the floor of the Senate who opposed specie payment repel the name of inflationists, yet they are in favor of the reissue of the $44,000,000 reserve or increase in the amount of legal tender, which amounts to inflation. Thus the issue before the Senate was resumption or inflation. It was true that a panic surrounded us, but he dissented from the opinion of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Morton) that the panic was an accident. It was caused by capital being devirted from the legitimate channels of business, men being carried away by the greed of gain. A frightful system of speculation, the premature construction of railroads, a wild system of stock-gambling by men desiring to get rich hurriedly instead of relying on honest labor, luxurious extravagance in private life, visionary schemes to develop the resources of the country, started without being called for, all combined to produce the panic. We have neither a foreign war nor domestic rebellion at our gates to-day, nor any other disaster upon us to cause an increase in our currency. This proposition to invest the Government with such power meant that it should exercise the power at its discretion to issue any amount of irredeemable legal-tender paper money, or in other words, it placed all the private fortunes in the country at the mercy of the Federal Government. Did the Senators think the American people would ever invest any branch of the Government with this great power? None but despotic Governments ever claimed such powers. It was virtually debasing the coin of the realm, and he hoped Congress would consider well before it adopted any such measure. If the currency should be expanded to ten thousand millions the people would complain of an insufficiency. Why? Because an excessive issue generally effected a rise in the prices of the commodities of living, while a return to specie payments decreased the prices of those articles. An irredeemable currency always diverted capital from legitimate business enterprises; hence a continued and insatiable demand for more. The more the currency is expanded the greater will this evil become. He did not agree with his colleague (Mr. Bogy) that new national banks should be started in the West, or that the issues of those there should be increased, as he did not believe the money issued by them would stay there and benefit that section. He argued that the relief sought by the inflation of the currency would be mere illusion. Let it be supposed that every individual in the country could wake up in the morning and find ten dollars in his pocket or safe in place of one the day before. What a jubilee there would be among fools! Did any sane man suppose the wealth of the country would be increased by it? Not the least. Or the wealth of the citizen any greater? Not a particle, for on going to the market the next morning he would have to pay ten dollars for what one dollar would have purchased the day previous. He was confident the people of the country would understand, if they did not already, that a fluctuating irredeemable paper currency was the most extravagant which could possibly be invented. Every consideration of good faith and sound policy urges us to put an end to this iniquitous system. In regard to the return to specie payments, he said he desired to enter his protest against two plans—that presented by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Ferry) to first expand the currency and revive the prosperity of the country; and, second, that proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) to do nothing but let things remain as now. The return to specie payment must be preceded by severe retrenchment in our public and private expenditures, by prudence in our business enterprises, by a recognition of the truth that honest and productive labor is the true source of wealth. He thought if the plan of the Senator from Michigan should prevail, it would be good-by retrenchment, good-by economy, let inflation prevail. As to that of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Boutwell,) he said it was a do-nothing policy, and the country had already seen the evils of it. The gentleman had adhered to that policy faithfully while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and his successor had followed the same course. He (Mr. Schurz) thought the country should understand these teachings and profit by the lesson. The plan of the Senator from Massachusetts was most dangerous, because it bore some aspect of plausibility, and would present itself as feasible to a large class of people who did not study deeply the question of finance. It was not proper for Congress to stand still and let the disease work its own cure. We would present a sorry spectacle to the world by hiding our heads in the sand and saying we are afraid to move, lest we break something, when the break-down had actually occurred. He declared it to be his candid opinion that the present time is the most opportune since the close of the war to resume specie payments. If this time be lost we would have to await another financial crisis and overcome greater evils. Many of the difficulties in the way of specie resumption had been surmounted by the crisis. Let it be understood that we are to return to specie payment, and every sensible man will take care not to run in debt more than absolutely necessary. He argued that the West and South had never been benefited by inflation, but those sections would be greatly benefited by resumption. Another difficulty which presented itself against specie resumption arose from the sinking of prices which would accompany such resumption. That difficulty is less than ever now, the crisis having brought down prices, and for months past merchants have bought carefully, and the losses from shrinkage in prices would now be lighter than ever could be expected. The resumption policy was opposed by three classes—first, the honest men who had formed erroneous opinions; second, men who think every move to increase the currency popular, and join in it, and, third, a set of thoroughly reckless gamblers and speculators, who wanted inflation without end, that they might settle up old scores and set out again in full sail. The first class could be convinced by sound argument; the second by a new breeze of public opinion, and the third to-day were, fortunately, in a crippled condition, and would give less trouble than ever. In conclusion he argued that the Government is in law bound to redeem its promises as soon as possible; that the crisis was not produced by an insufficiency of currency; that a sudden scare might be checked by increase of currency, but a panic, brought about by overspeculation, could not be remedied by expansion; that an expansion of currency would divert capital from the legitimate channels of business and demoralize commercial as well as social life; that any further expansion would increase the difficulty of resumption; that any addition to the currency would not satisfy but excite the demand for more money, and put the country still further on the road to bankruptcy. Resumption now would lay a basis for our new prosperity, and a sound one could not be laid unless paper currency be done away with. The nation had suffered the ills of the crisis, now let it reap the benefits. He intended to vote for the resolution of the minority, offered by the Senator from Delaware, and if that failed would support that reported by the Chairman as the next best. He hoped a bill would soon be reported providing for a return to specie payments. The Senators all said they were ready to return to specie payment; let there be a little less protestation and more action. Where there is a will there is a way, and he hoped that it would be said when the way was found the will was not wanting.

Mr. Schurz closed at 3:40 P. M., when Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion prevailed.

At 4:35 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill relating to the United States Circuit and District Courts, merely making regulations as to the holding of terms of the courts, adjournments, traveling expenses of the Judges, certification of transcripts, and the prosecution of Marshals. The bill was passed.

THE CODIFIED LAWS.

Mr. POLAND also reported a revision and codification of the statutes up to the 1st of December, 1873, and proceeded to give a history of the work and a statement of its importance and necessity.

After a long discussion as to the mode of considering and acting on the revision reported, consisting of more than 3,000 printed pages, it was finally agreed to hold two evening sessions in each week for its consideration, beginning with Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, in a discussion on an item appropriating $15,700 for the civil establishments at the various navy-yards, spoke of the extravagance of the Navy Department, charging that, whereas, in the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration the average annual expenditure was but $12,000,000, while twenty-seven first-class vessels were built in that period, the average yearly expenditure now was over $20,000,000, while not a single new vessel had been built. What had become of all this money? It had gone to the navy-yards to keep the civil service, and to keep up gangs of retainers, not used for building ships or for any other than purely political purposes.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, replied to Mr. Beck, and intimated that that gentleman never got tired of dinning this old subject matter into the ears of the House, as if he had not asked the same question twenty, forty or one hundred times, and been answered just as often. Appropriations for ships now did not go any further than one-half or one-third of the amount went before the war. Certainly, the $16,000,000 appropriated in this bill would not go as far as $10,000,000 would go in 1859.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, and Mr. Kellog, of Pennsylvania, further answered Mr. Beck, the latter asserting that it was hard money that had enslaved the producing classes of the United States, to the bullion and credit mongers of the continent.

Mr. BECK retorted upon Mr. Kelley, denouncing him as the head and front of the monopolists who were plundering the country.

Mr. COX, of New-York, quoted from the *Army and Navy Journal* in corroboration of a statement which he had made before the holidays, that New-York was at the mercy of foreign iron-clads, and remarked that its only protection was in a refined system of torpedoes.

Mr. CROOKE, of New-York, expressed his astonishment at Mr. Cox's remarks, and declared that no iron-clad could cross New-York Bar, as all the great iron-clads had a draft of thirty feet of water or over, and no vessel with a draft of twenty-eight feet of water or over could get over the bar.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, remarked that, therefore, the defense of New-York was not in its fortifications, but in the weight of the foreign war-ships.

Mr. CROOKE believed that the City of New-York was safe otherwise. Three or four years ago the British iron-clad Monarch, with the body of Mr. Peabody on board, was not able to get over the bar, and had to send in the body by a tug, and recently the Spanish iron-clad Arapiles had to discharge some of her armament in Cuba before she could get into New-York Harbor.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, also stated that when the ship Cathedral could not get into New-York, she had to be sent around to Philadelphia, and to have her cargo discharged there, and sent to New-York by rail.

Mr. COX remarked that the harbor of New-York had been filling up for some years on account of all the ashes and refuse matter thrown into it.

Mr. CROOKE replied that there was as much water on the New-York Bar as there was 200 years ago, and New-York representatives ought to know that fact. He (Mr. Crooke) knew it. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said that the discussion had taken fearful and wonderful complications, and as he did not know what would come next, he would move that the committee rise.

The committee rose without having made much progress in the bill, and the House at 4:30 adjourned.

THE BOWERY SHOOTING CASE.

The trial of Oscar Ette, the Bowery photographer, charged with shooting John Wachels, a sewing-machine agent, at No. 214 Bowery, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland. Counsel for the prisoner produced Dr. Brekes, of the City Prison, who testified that he had examined Ette's head on the day following the shooting, and discovered a contused wound and other injuries. A number of witnesses testified that Wachels had assaulted Ette on the Sunday before the shooting, and had frequently threatened him. The prisoner's good character was also proved by several witnesses. Counsel for Ette, in order to show to the jury the nature of the wound inflicted by Wachels, directed the prisoner to exhibit before them his head, which still bore evidences of the injuries received. The defense raised by the prisoner's counsel was, that Ette was in constant fear of bodily harm, and, at the time of the shooting, would have been stabbed by Wachels if he had not fired the shot in his own protection. The case was summed up at great length, and the Judge occupied an hour in charging the jury. They retired at 5 o'clock for deliberation, but, seemingly, had no difficulty in agreeing, for they returned in ten minutes with a verdict of not guilty, which was roundly applauded by the prisoner's numerous friends.

THE LUCCA DIVORCE SUIT.

The celebrated Lucca divorce suit is again before the courts, and from the peculiar phase which it is likely to assume will undoubtedly attract a greater interest than has heretofore attached to it. To the American public the name of Pauline Lucca is as familiar as that of any of the many celebrated songsters whose warblings have created such a furore in recent years. Shortly after her first appearance at the Royal Opera in Berlin, she engaged the attention of Baron Adolph Von Rhade, who appeared to have been completely captivated by her. On the 25th of November, 1865, they were married according to the Catholic ritual by the Pastor of the Church of Sainte Hedwig, in Berlin. The sworn affidavits of the husband state that they lived together in a state of perfect bliss until the Summer of 1872, and in the meantime a female child was born to them. Up to that period there was no change in her relations toward him, and in her conduct she was the personification of a faithful mother and wife. In the month of September, 1870, Emil Von Wallhoffen, a soldier of the Empire during the Franco-Prussian war, who was seriously wounded at the battle of St. Privat on the 18th of August, became an inmate of Lucca's house, and from that period her husband dates his domestic afflictions. Baron Von Rhade, who was also a soldier under the Prussian Empire, and was engaged in the war then raging, received wounds on the 16th of August in the same year which necessitated his retirement from the army. Some time elapsed before his return home, and meanwhile Wallhoffen was comfortably taken care of in the residence of Von Rhade. The latter was in complete ignorance of the fact until his arrival, and Wallhoffen was then so oppressed by the result of his wounds that he could not be removed. On the 24th of August, 1872, Lucca, who was engaged as an opera singer at the Royal Opera, in Berlin, violated her engagement, and, without the consent or knowledge of her husband, came to the United States. Shortly after her arrival in this country, Lucca commenced proceedings for a divorce against her husband, who continued to reside in Berlin. Publication was of course the proper method of service, and several technical errors were the result. Through an inadvertence in preparing the order of publication, a Marine Court summons was attached requiring the defendant to answer in six days instead of twenty days, as the statute required. The publication was subsequently corrected, and in accordance with the order a copy was forwarded to the defendant at his residence in Berlin. On suggestion and with a view to prevent any possibility of its not reaching the defendant, it was directed to his club. The order of reference was procured one day before the date of the answer, and one witness only was examined on the charge of infidelity. That witness, indeed, testified to a too-intimate relation between Von Rhade and a Miss Groessie, but the dates were placed at a period subsequent to the commencement of the suit. On the facts, as presented, a decree of divorce was obtained on the 2d of June, 1873, and two days subsequently Lucca married Wallhoffen, who arrived in this country some time previously, and who is represented as having been the chief instrument in its obtainment. When apprised of the order of divorce, Von Rhade made application to open the default for alleged irregularities in the manner in which it was conducted. In support of his application he presented the facts above stated, averring that if the divorce were granted, which he cannot believe, the decree could only have been obtained by reason of false and fraudulent representations and testimony of the plaintiff; and that as he was afforded no opportunity to appear, he was entitled to have it reopened. He claims furthermore that no order of divorce could have been granted against him in the Supreme Court of this State, as the parties to such bill were not inhabitants of the State of New-York at the time when the infidelity alleged was committed, nor did the marriage take place in the City of New-York, nor could the alleged infidelity have been committed in this State, as the defendant was never a resident here. The motion was heard before Judge Fancher, together with counter motions, which were offered to amend the irregularities. The Judge decided that the defects were merely irregularities, and gave an order directing the amendment of the record, but he refused to vacate the judgment because Von Rhade did not clearly deny the allegations of infidelity. A sworn answer, however, was permitted to be inserted. This decision was unsatisfactory to both parties, and each appealed. Von Rhade claimed that in no case could a defendant in a divorce suit be compelled to swear to his answer, and also that the court could only obtain jurisdiction over a foreigner by a strict following of the statutes and the orders of the court, and that the smallest irregularity was a jurisdictional defect. The plaintiff in answer asserted that in every particular the statute was complied with, the irregularities being simple verbal errors, which were subsequently amended, and as the decision of Judge Fancher showed that the answer was evasive and refused to meet the charge of infidelity, he could not now, especially after her remarriage, come in and endeavor to doubt the legality of the divorce. The questions were argued before the General Term, and decision was reserved. It is claimed on the part of Lucca that the counter suit for divorce, which was commenced by Von Rhade, was instituted with the view to the obtainment of a third of the profits resulting from Lucca's professional engagements, that portion being allowed him by the laws of Germany.

SHIP-BUILDING ON LONG ISLAND.

The opening of the year 1874 finds the ship-yards at the east end of Long Island, and especially those of Port Jefferson, unusually busy. The following is a summary of the work now going on there: At the yard of J. M. Bayles & Son, the new three-masted, centre-board schooner Rosa Eppinger, for Capt. Joseph Bayles—125 feet keel, 32½ feet beam, 10 feet hold; capacity about 500 tons; has deck laid and is partly planked up; will be ready about the 1st of April. She is owned by the master and builders, with parties in New-York. New three-masted centre-board schooner Anna A. Booth, for Capt. Samuel H. Bayles—103 feet keel, 29 feet beam, 9 feet hold; capacity, about 350 tons; has deck-frame in and is partly planked up; will be launched in April. She is owned by the master and builders and intended for the general freighting business. The new three-masted keel schooner Clara E. Bergen, for Capt. James Dayton—130 feet keel, 34 feet beam, 12 feet hold; capacity, about 800 tons; keel laid, stern up, and frame partly out. She is owned by the master and builders with Valentine, Bergen & Co., of Brooklyn, and is intended for the Southern lumber trade. Work has also just been commenced upon a three-masted centre-board schooner for Caleb N. Dickerson, now master of the schooner Glenwood, to be 125 feet keel, 32½ feet beam, 10 feet hold, fashioned like the schooner Rosa Eppinger. Work is also being done on the schooner Isabel Alberto, Capt. Tooker, which is receiving a new forecastle deck, partly new deck frame, new deck, &c. The schooner De Mary Gray, which was launched from this yard in December, has been rated by the American Ship-masters' Association A1 for eleven years—the highest rate ever given to wooden vessels, and an extraordinary one for a centre-board craft.

At the yard of C. L. Bayles & Son, a new three-masted centre-board schooner for Capt. David Hall, of Jersey City, 125 feet keel, 32 feet beam, 10 feet hold, capacity about 500 tons; frame raised and to be completed in June; owned by Nelson & Hopkins, E. B. Kirk, and others, of New-York.

At the yard of John R. Mather, a new three-masted centre-board schooner, 110 feet keel, 31 feet beam, 10 feet hold, capacity about 400 tons, to be commanded by Capt. Eugene Hawkins; has deck frame in, and will be launched in June; owned by the master and builder, with other parties in the vicinity of Port Jefferson.

At the yard of E. D. Darling, on the stocks, a new schooner, about 90 feet keel, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, for Capt. Joseph Hudson, of Stony Brook, where she is mostly owned; intended for the coal trade, and will be launched early in the Summer. Also the sloop Housatonic, Capt. Edwards, on the marine railway, undergoing a thorough rebuilding, at a cost of about $2,000. Also, sloop Abner, 40 tons, built for Capt. Edward Hakock.

At the yard of J. J. Harris there is no "new" work, but the schooner John Ferris is to be rebuilt, and the bark Orlando is to be transformed into a three-masted schooner. There are at present laid up for the Winter in the harbor of Port Jefferson, one steamer, one bark, forty-two schooners, thirteen sloops, and five yachts; total tonnage, 5,353.33.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The annual meeting of the Sunday-School Union was held yesterday at No. 805 Broadway, Mr. Jeremiah Mandell, of Brooklyn, presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Vincent, after which the annual report of the Treasurer was presented and read, showing receipts and disbursements during the past year of about $21,000, which has been expended in aid of poor Sabbath-schools. The annual election of officers of the Union then took place, giving the following result:

President, Bishop Morris; Vice Presidents, John Beatley, John Pullman; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Vincent, D. D.; Recording Secretary, W. H. De Puy, D. D.; Treasurer, D. Denham, Jr.; Managers—Ministers, D. Wise, D. D., T. Carlton, D. D., K. Grant, M. D., C. Crawford, D. D., C. D. Foss, D. D., A. D. Vail, J. M. Freeman, G. H. Whitney, E. M. Simpson, A. L. Brice, H. R. Dunn, J. E. Cookman, S. H. Platt, G. S. Taylor, R. M. Stratton, V. O. Steel, J. C. Thomas, J. Porter, D. D., J. S. Porter, D. D., A. McLean, O. S. Brown, W. T. Hill, W. F. Butler, O. G. Hedstrom, J. W. Horne; Laymen, W. Truslow, D. Terry, C. R. Disosway, J. Davis, S. A. Purdy, M. D., J. Longking, Jos. Samuels, W. Morgan, Ira Perego, Jr., J. B. Crawford, John Young, H. D. Ralph, B. F. Clark, H. S. Halstead, E. G. Goodenough, J. Mandell, T. Nicholson, Orange Judd, John Traslow, G. H. Applegate, S. F. Kittle, T. D. Camp, A. G. Newman, C. H. Stocking, J. M. Philippa.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

POPULAR VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

MR. CUSHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue on "Caleb Cushing" will meet the approval of the entire Republican Party, except those who wear the yoke. Mr. Cushing knows but one political party, and that is, Caleb Cushing. The difference between right and wrong, if dollars were an object, has ever been a mystery with him. C. M. SHONS.

BLOOMING GROVE, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

ASHES AND GARBAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me as a tax-payer and citizen to inquire through the columns of your valuable and fearless journal, why in "these days of Reform" so little attention is paid to the cleanliness of the streets, and the manner of removing the ashes and garbage. The hours selected as to the latter seem to be when Broadway—the principal thoroughfare—is most traveled in the morning, and it is almost impossible to walk down said street without being covered with fine ashes. It is far worse than in the "palmy days of Tammany." Is there no redress, or must we grin and bear it?

JAMES H. BENSAL, No. 28 Wall street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874.

FASHIONABLE CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An incident occurred at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Forty-third street and Madison avenue, last Sunday, which evinces a spirit that ought to be checked by the clergy as well as by the press. To oblige a visiting friend my wife went there with her to hear Dr. Cook, instead of going to our own parish. The sexton conducted them to a pew already occupied by three ladies, but there was room for two additional. The occupants soon gave evidence of being chagrined at having others come to their pew. During the service while my wife and friend were standing, the other ladies (!) moved behind them and prevented them from sitting down again, and thus obliging them to leave the pew. This seems an unheard-of rudeness, particularly by people who pretend to go there to worship God, and who ought to be glad to welcome others to the same place instead of repelling them. Perhaps, however, the fortune of these persons is so seriously taxed in the possession of their pew that they wish to enjoy it undisturbedly. If that is the case, they ought to inform the sexton of it. Unfortunately I am not a millionaire and cannot afford to rent a pew at St. Bartholomew's, though I would like to hear Dr. Cook now and then. C. P.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit me a small space within the columns of your good and influential paper, to make public the following, as also to ask your personal influence toward obtaining the desired end:

It is that the management of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in West Fourteenth street, will deem it considerate to throw open the above-named institution at least one evening during each week, so that those who are engaged during the day may have the opportunity of inspecting the worthy collection therein exhibited. Doubtless I am one of many a hundred, who are lovers of art and other objects of curiosity, who are prevented from visiting the institution in question on account of their having to give their constant and close attention to their several avocations during the day. According to proverbial theory, "half a loaf is better than none," yet I would add a word in behalf of the poorer working class. If the management will accord the above, will they also open the museum one evening in each week, when admission would be free for the benefit of the working class and those who can ill afford to pay? I am sure the opportunity would be hailed with delight, and many a family benefited, both in pleasure and improvement of the mind. Assuming the above privilege be granted, I would suggest the hours of admission be from 6 to 10 P. M., or as at present. Monday being a "free" day, let it remain open from the opening hour in the morning until 10 P. M., and another day be designated for the same hours, but open while the usual charge for admission be demanded. A. K. D.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9, 1874.

MAN-TRAPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Thursday evening last I arrived at the Pavonia Ferry, Chambers street, about 6 o'clock. There was no boat in either slip, and a considerable number of passengers were waiting.

Upon the arrival of the boat, and the gates being raised to allow people to go on board, I walked down the floating dock with the other passengers, and upon making a step, as I thought, from the dock to the ferry-boat, I fell into the river.

I am informed by a gentleman who was immediately behind me, and who states that he was nearly following me into this "trap," that, upon the side which ladies are supposed to go on board, there was a space of three feet between the dock-landing and the boat, and one plank, about three feet wide, was placed across the space, for passengers to walk on. I am much hurt by my fall, having my left collar-bone broken, my arm at the elbow badly sprained, and my legs bruised, and, had I not been a pretty good swimmer, nothing, I believe, could have saved my life, as it was quite dark, and, as far as I know, there was no effort made to back the ferry-boat out, but after I had hoisted myself upon a projecting piece of timber a ladder was lowered and I climbed up. It appears that a lady nearly fell in the same place and time as I did; also, that the company have, at last, (viz.: yesterday,) provided additional landing boards.

I hope that you will insert this letter, with the joint object of calling passengers' attention to the risk they run and the company to the gross negligence and carelessness of some of their officials.

C. COOPER.

If the gentleman who stated that he was close behind the writer, and say others who saw the accident, or noticed how far the ferry and dock were apart, will communicate with the writer by letter, they will much oblige.

No. 176 ERIE STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 10, 1874.

FISH CULTURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whenever I am in any difficulty about public affairs I appeal to the press, and through that instrumentality to the public. Hence, I take the liberty of sending this communication to the papers of the City in the hope that all, and in the assurance that some, of you will publish it. The Fish Commissioners of this State are in a quandary; they are troubled with too many fish. Mr. Spencer F. Baird, the United States Commissioner, has offered them unnumbered thousands of salmon provided they will incur the expense of raising and distributing them. This is the proportion due the State of New-York of the salmon brought from California under the auspices of the United States, and it would at first view seem to be a very advantageous proposition, but unfortunately the New-York Commissioners are not acquainted with any rivers in this State suitable for salmon in their present condition. Apart from one or two small creeks emptying into the Hudson, and one or two more on Long Island, they consider all our streams are obstructed by dams or nets, or were never adapted to the growth or propagation of those fish. Under these circumstances they can see no use to which to put the gift, involving, as it will, considerable expense. Once before when they had several thousand salmon they advertised in the papers that they would gladly give these to any who desired them for propagating purposes, but no application was ever made. Such are the views of the Commissioners. But as there are many persons who know much more about fish culture than they do, especially persons who have never raised a fish or studied the subject, they would like all such persons to make suggestions as to the disposal of the proposed donation. Communications may be directed to the undersigned, and will receive all the attention they deserve, and more.

ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT,
Fish Commissioner,
No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874.

THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"An Artist" is surely misinformed, and certainly makes a misstatement, when he says, in your paper of the 12th inst., in speaking of the Artist Fund Society: "Some of these charitable gentlemen, while realizing $100 for the fund, pocketed $600 to $800 themselves, by the shrewd dodge of including in the sale three or four pictures, instead of one, from each artist."

Having for several years past, sold the pictures for the society, I happen to know that none of the gentlemen have had the good fortune to sell so many of works or to pocket such sums of money. I wish they had, for many of them work well for that excellent society, and deserve all the good reward they get.

Another error of "An Artist" is his way of speaking of "these charitable gentlemen," who make no special pretensions to charity themselves. They merely invite attention to this opportunity to purchase their pictures and enable them to care for the comfort and welfare of any of the members or those dependent on them who may need such care, and prevent the necessity of their seeking assistance elsewhere, and of removing the anxiety that, after a life-time devoted to art, they may be forced to leave those they love entirely dependent on the charity of others.

One might get the impression, from reading "An Artist," that there existed an eagerness on the part of the managing members of the society to send in and sell more than one of their paintings at their annual sale. The contrary is the case. The members are slow to yield when persuaded to send a second picture, and thus increase the interest of the exhibition.

"An Artist" is again wrong when he intimates that the fund receives no part of the proceeds from the sale of the second picture or of the surplus over $100. The fund sometimes gets the whole proceeds of the second picture, and always some part of the surplus, and also the whole proceeds from the sale of contributions from gentlemen who are neither artists nor members. "An Artist" should remember that this society has a fund for the relief of suffering artists who are not members of the association.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

REFORM OF EVIL-DOERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a subscriber or purchaser of your valuable paper from its first publication, and have often borne testimony to the wisdom of your suggestions; but most of all your successful exposure of the Ring's rascalities in New-York, culminating in the conviction of the leader of the gang, Tweed, and the dispersion of his guilty confederates. May they yet all be brought to a small measure of that justice they have so boldly and so largely offended.

But there is a point beyond the limits of the present penalty which it appears to me the necessities of our criminal code require, and the present is the best time we shall ever have to agitate it. Our criminal literature abundantly shows that our penitentiaries and State prisons do not reform their inmates, but that the convicts graduate with extended acquaintance in villainy, and, by experience and association, form combinations in villainy, more and more insufferable to a peaceful community, and more and more difficult to overcome and prevent. Witness these gangs of masked villains invading so many quiet, peaceful homes in such numbers as to overcome all opposition at hand, and bearing off the fruits of a life of industry and care at a single visitation—all of whom so far arrested are found to be veterans in crime beyond reform. The remedy, and the only one I can conceive, is a penal colony for the whole nation. Let Congress be induced to take the matter in hand and do it thoroughly, and thereby secure the gratitude of the whole people. We have Alaska on our hands, and once located there under proper surveillance, with proper laws and regulations, they might be made useful citizens. It that region is too cold, an island in the Pacific well to the south might be obtained for money, and suitable provision be made for them there, and to prevent their return to the scenes of their villainy, at far less expense than the maintenance of our State prisons and the erection of more to accommodate all the villains that should be consigned to them. I have seen four years of the eighteenth century, and well I am aware of the objections in the minds of our Revolutionary fathers to penal settlements—that portions of our country had been peopled by this compulsion from the mother country.

Times are wonderfully changed now. That generation has passed away; another and another has come; and with the latter are found the educated and practiced villains of all Western Europe, drawn hither by the immunities here afforded to practice and improve upon their crimes until it seems no longer bearable, and the whole deserving community are ready to take part in any measure except taking life which will remedy the great evil.

You will readily understand what facts are to be relied upon, and what measures should be taken, to produce the change, and as public conservators of the peace and prosperity of our extensive country will, I doubt not, be ready and happy to adopt and advocate in the proper quarters a measure so important. Nay, it appears to me imperious for the future security and prosperity of the country.

VERITAS.

HOW SHALL WE RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it is almost unanimously agreed that it is for the interest of our whole country to get back to specie payments, the difference of opinion being only how to do it, I wish to make a few suggestions on the subject, being fully impressed with the idea that we can have no permanent prosperity until we have resumed. I would propose:

First—Do away with all reserves in national banks, holders of their notes being secured by Government, and other creditors must trust them against their capital and the honesty and ability of their officers.

Second—Allow banks to issue their notes as they wish upon depositing United States bonds with the Secretary of the Treasury as security for their bill-holders. Any addition to, or reissue of the present issue, to be issued for eighty per cent. of the security deposited and secured by five per cent. bonds. All such notes to be redeemed on presentation in gold or greenbacks, at option of payor—some central point or points of redemption to be provided for. The present national currency being receivable by the Government, and from the Government to their creditors, for all debts except Customs and interest, shall be redeemed and canceled as fast as they come into the hands of the Government, all others outstanding to be redeemable the same as the new issues.

Third—Provision to be made to fund all but one hundred millions of the greenbacks now outstanding in five per cent. bonds, 100 years to run, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after fifty years—the funding to be done by receiving bids for the bonds, payable in greenbacks, in amounts not to exceed twenty millions per month, date of receiving bids to be made known at least ten days in advance, all greenbacks so received to be destroyed.

Customs, as now, to be paid in gold; internal revenue to be paid in gold or greenbacks at option of the payor.

To go into effect sixty days from date of passage of the act.

I claim there need be no stringency caused by retiring the greenbacks, as the banks will issue what the country needs, and the banks being required to redeem in gold or greenbacks, (which will be gradually getting scarce,) will issue no more than can be floated, which will provide against inflation, and greenbacks will be at par before they are reduced to the required one hundred millions. As greenbacks approach par, the banks will be compelled to shape their business in the same direction, and I think resumption would be attained in less than fifteen months, with no great financial commotion. Some may object to the Government paying interest on three hundred millions, now free of interest, but the disease is one that will not admit of homeopathic treatment, and the medicine may be bitter, but the cure will amply pay for any temporary inconvenience. C. J. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, of the City of New-York, was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Woodbine, when the following board of officers were elected by a unanimous vote to serve during 1874: President, Ransom Parker, Jr.; Vice President, William H. Webster; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, Henry L. Sproull; Financial Secretary, William C. Mainland; Captain, George B. Springsteen; Lieutenant, George Roahr; Trustees, John King, William G. Annan, Henry H. Dyer, the Vice President, and Treasurer. The annual reports were of the most satisfactory nature, there being a surplus of several hundred dollars in the treasury, notwithstanding an expenditure of some four thousand dollars last season for a new boat-house on the Harlem River. The Atalanta's roll numbers one hundred active and about fifty honorary members. The club's record is a proud one, reflecting great credit on an organization enjoying the enviable distinction of being the oldest rowing club in American waters.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

The White Star Steam-ship Line have secured Piers Nos. 51 and 52 North River, and have commenced to erect extensive buildings thereon. Besides offices, suitable accommodation will be made for the reception of passengers and freight. It is expected the buildings will be ready for occupation in May, when the present premises in Jersey City will be vacated. Two new steam-ships the Britannic and Germanic, are being built at Queen's Island, Belfast, Ireland. It is expected the former will be launched on 1st of April, and the Germanic about 1st of June. They will be built after the style of the present vessels of the line, but will be furnished with more powerful machinery, besides being much larger dimensions. Mr. R. J. Curtis has been appointed in the place of Mr. J. H. Sparks as general agent, and Mr. T. T. Curtis has been appointed passenger agent.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Le Follet says the New Year's fashions, while retaining in many respects the innovations and alterations of the past year, have greatly improved in one important particular, namely, judicious combination of color.

The vexed question of short or long costumes for out-door wear is definitely decided, and will accommodate all tastes. Dresses strictly reserved for walking only, will be made quite clear the ground, but will only do so by an inch or two, just sufficient to keep them from the dirt.

Simple morning skirts for home wear are very slightly trained. Carriage and visiting toilettes are all made with trained skirts; all evening dresses also, though dancing skirts are not nearly so long as dinner dresses, or those worn at balls by ladies who do not dance.

Those ladies who are so delighted at the return of a great simplicity of make, must remember that any article devoid of all trimming is admired for the beauty of its quality alone. The material must, therefore, be irreproachable on that score; while any toilet, elegantly trimmed, will attract admiration, without necessitating so great an expenditure for the material itself.

All out-door dresses are made with tunics of some kind.

Symmetry is certainly not much attended to in either the trimmings or cut of dresses. Skirts are not only trimmed differently at the front and back, but the two sides are unlike.

Bows are much used as ornaments on dresses. Instead of having a traverse of the same, they are generally drawn through a buckle. Of these there is as great a variety in style, material, and size, as there is with the buttons so much worn. Bright steel, cut steel, marquisets, silver, (plain or oxidized,) jet, and mother-of-pearl are the favorites; gold and jeweled buttons or buckles are reserved for evening wear.

Velvet and velveteen trimmings are very fashionable and suitable to the season. Velvet is used for the richer materials, but good velveteen is much worn in Paris by the élite, either as an article of dress or ornament, especially by young ladies, either single or married. Many cloth and woolen fabric skirts are trimmed with broad bias bands of velveteen, arranged differently on the back and tablier.

Velvet skirts are very much worn. They are, though an expensive, a very useful item in a wardrobe, as they can be worn with different colored polonaises or tunics. In the latter case the sleeves and gilet must be the same as the tunic, which should be lighter than the underskirt, and accompanied by a sleeveless velvet veste.

Silk is very little worn out of doors, except for visiting toilets; in fact, the grand genre of the day is to reserve the more expensive-looking materials—whatever they may be in reality—for indoor or carriage wear.

Silk damas, a very rich and supple material, is very much in favor, and with the rapid tendency of indoor dress toward the "Louis XIII." period no fabric can be more suitable. The dresses in this style are made with long-trained plain skirts, open from the waist over a very narrow tablier of different material.

Bodices are mostly a basques, (points are considered more habillé for evening wear,) and of these basques there is an enormous variety, the coat-tail or habit basque being much the most distingué and novel.

The lace frills round the necks and shoulders of low and half low bodices are much worn. They are always deeper at the back, and are kept in their place by a very fine wire, such as is used for flowers. A very pretty fashion of wearing small ruffs round the throat, with low dresses, is in vogue. They are made of ribbon, velvet or a biais of satin or silk, with a plaiting of lace at the edge and tied at the back.

High bodices are still made with revers. If high to the throat, they always have a plaiting or some similar ornament of the same material round the throat. The most fashionable and becoming, is a plaiting, coming nearly round to the front, and ending in two revers.

For mere habillées toilettes, the large open sleeves are worn. Those for square-cut bodices seldom reach below the elbow. They are coat-shape to the bend of the arm, and then finish with a graduated frill hanging over the arm, or an upright parement, such as a mousquetaire cuff turned upward.

There are some beautiful new shades of color lately introduced. Among the greens, mer orage, moss, pistache, dragon, thyme, moselle, bronze; in blues, hirondelle, (a very dark black blue,) sapphire, Chambord, Céladon; of the dark colors, (which are most worn out of doors by our élegantes, light ones being reserved for in-door and evening wear,) tete de nègre, moine, (or Indian chestnut,) onyx, black plum, and amethyst.

ANOTHER NEW OCEAN STEAMER.

The second steamer of the German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company was launched a month ago yesterday, from the yard of Messrs. Napier & Sons, Glasgow, on the Clyde. It is the intention of the company, who have made arrangements with this firm, to add a new steamer to the line every month, until the full number, eight, has been completed. The new vessel has been named after the German poet Herder, and is commanded by Capt. Fischer. On Thursday last she sailed from Hamburg for this port, and is expected to arrive on Tuesday next. The Herder will be the first vessel of this line to carry the mails, and on the 27th she will carry from this port the German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg. Some excellent improvements in the construction of ocean steamers have been introduced in the vessels of this line, and further innovations will take place, according as necessity suggests for the comfort and safety of passengers in the vessels that are to be constructed. The most prominent feature in the construction of this vessel is the lofty and spacious saloon, 40 by 40 feet, extending over the whole breadth of the ship; a height of fourteen feet is given to the ceiling by means of a raised skylight, which gives it a bright and cheerful appearance such as never has been seen before in an ocean steamer. The saloon is an elegantly-fitted-up parlor, finished in carved and gilded woods at the sides, and with a light, dome-like structure of white and gilded paintings above. It is fitted up with rich Brussels carpets of warm colors, crimson velvet chairs, lounges, and sofas of luxurious softness. Around the saloon are large plate-glass mirrors, and at the end is a piano for the use of the passengers. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 375 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet; height of spar deck, 7 feet 4 inches; 3,600 tons burden, 3,000 indicated horse power, and classed at Lloyd's 100 A 1. The machinery is most powerful, and has the advantage of working so smoothly as to hardly impart any vibration whatever to the ship; the motion of the screw is actually not felt at all, and is a feature worthy of special notice. The vessel is iron built, full brig rigged, has eight large life-boats, and three iron decks. The engine is of the compound vertical direct-acting principle, has two cylinders of 104 inches diameter, with 4 feet 6 inches stroke of piston, capable of propelling the vessel from fifteen to sixteen miles an hour. The steamer is furnished with surface condensers, and, in fact, with all the latest mechanical improvements.

The boilers are four in number, with six furnaces to each; the shafts are all of steel and 18 inches in diameter; her screw has four blades, is 19 feet in diameter, and has 29 feet pitch.

The appliances on board the Herder are indeed superior in a great many particulars to anything heretofore introduced, having thirteen steam engines, independent of the working engines of the ship; there is a starting and a stopping engine, a steering apparatus in the middle of the steamer below the Captain's bridge, both of which put the vessel under the immediate control of the Captain. This is an entirely new introduction in steam-ships, adding to the safety and protection of all on board.

The steamers of this line are built according to the requirements of the Lloyd Marine Insurance Company, and therefore possess every known appliance for safety.

THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

Alfred Parker, an English subject; Francisco Pachelo, Philipe Marti, Leonard Albarez, Andres Villas, John Freeman, Cubans, and Benoit Garnet, a Frenchman, all of whom formed a part of the crew of the ill-fated Virginius, yesterday waited upon United States Commissioner Shields, and after stating that they were utterly destitute, asked that some steps might be taken by the authorities for their relief. Parker stated that he had applied to the English Consul to be sent home to Jamaica, and that gentleman had promised to procure him a passage at the earliest opportunity. The Cubans said they had applied to the Cuban League in this City. The League had no means now to assist them with. The French Consul has also refused to take any action in the case of Garnet. The men all complain that they have been boarding at the house of a man named Nessy, No. 143 Greene street, since their arrival in New-York on board the Juniata, and that yesterday morning, having no more money to pay their board, they had been turned out in the street. Commissioner Shields stated to the men that he had no official power to help them, but would consult with the United States District Attorney, in order to ascertain if anything could be done for them, and that they should return at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On their return the Commissioner informed them that he had consulted with the District Attorney, who had informed him that the Government had no means at its disposal by which they could be aided, and that as they had refused to accept the offer made to them on their arrival by the authorities, they must now do the best they can. He recommended them to again apply to their respective Consuls.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The trial of the Rollwagen disputed will case was again resumed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Several witnesses were examined and gave corroborative testimony on behalf of the contestants, the [illegible]

A BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

A SAILOR KILLED BY A SHIPMATE

FATAL TERMINATION OF A GAME OF CARDS—ARREST OF THE MURDERER—HIS STATEMENT.

A murder of a more than usually brutal character was committed at an early hour yesterday morning, in the sailors' boarding-house No. 68 Columbia street, Brooklyn. The proprietor of the boarding-house, which is situated over a liquor store, a Swede, named George Peterson, his son, and two sailors, also Swedes, and named respectively Peter Swenson and Charles Nelson, shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning sat down to play a game of cards. The men had been drinking pretty freely during the day, and after playing for some time a discussion sprung up between Swenson and Nelson, touching their respective abilities as seamen. Nelson, who was a boastful young man of about twenty-four years of age, asserted that he was a better seaman than Swenson. When the wordy war had been carried on for some time, Swenson proposed that they should adjourn to the yard and settle the matter by a fight. Nelson agreed, and both men left the table. Swenson, it is said, first running to his room to procure a knife. While passing through the hallway the men came in contact. There was a short, fierce struggle, during which neither man uttered a cry. The sailors were followed from the room almost instantly by the proprietor of the boarding-house and his son, but when the younger Peterson reached the hallway Nelson was lying in a pool of blood, quite dead. A light was brought, the light in the hall having been overthrown and extinguished during the struggle between the murderer and his victim, and the wounds of the dead man examined. He was literally butchered. The wounds were five in number; one on the left breast, penetrating the heart, and of itself enough to cause instant death; one under the left arm, one on the left side, under the ribs, one in the abdomen, and one in the groin five inches in length. Near the body lay a large sheath-knife covered with blood. Swenson fled after committing the deed. He was followed by young Peterson, who did not wait to examine Nelson's wounds, but ran at once in pursuit of the murderer. Swenson, however, got out of sight of his pursuer, and, as subsequently appeared, went to the house of a countryman named Lawson at No. 7 Warren street, where he cut off his whiskers, hastily wiped the blood from his face and hands, obtained a change of dress, and started for the Hamilton Ferry with the purpose of reaching New-York. While running toward the ferry Swenson was noticed by Officer Walker, of the Third Precinct, who gave chase, not knowing the man had committed a murder, but thinking his action suspicious. Swenson when pursued redoubled his speed, but finding there was no boat in the Hamilton Ferry slip, he turned and sought to hide himself on the Atlantic Dock. Walker, however, quickly overhauled his man. When captured, Swenson exclaimed, "That man wanted to kill me," and then added, "I killed him." This was the first intimation Officer Walker had that a murder had been committed. After Swenson had been lodged in the Butler Street Station-house, Capt. Perry detailed a couple of officers to examine into the case. They arrested the Petersons and the man Lawson and his wife, from whom Swenson obtained a change of clothing, at No. 7 Warren street. Swenson at first refused to speak of the murder, but finally acknowledged his guilt. Yesterday morning, after his return from Police Head-quarters, he said: "Charley and I are good friends. We played cards and then we got fighting. While I had hold of him, one of the Petersons came to me and took $65 out of my pocket. Then Charley threw me and was on top of me. I got afraid and took my knife and turned it up so [here he gave an upward thrust with his hand,] then the next thing Charley rolled over and I run away."

Peterson makes the following statement: "I never took any money from him, for after we had some drinks and they got quarreling about seamanship, he threw off his hat and coat and went to his room, where he got his knife, while Charley got ready to follow him. They went out into the hall, and I heard some noise; then my brother and I ran out and found them wrestling. The lamp was out, and when I lighted it Stevenson ran out, and Charley fell without saying a word. I did not see him stab Charley, but when I went to lift him up I had my hands covered with blood, and then I knew that he was dead. Charley's home," he continued, "is in Sweden; he and my brother have been shipmates together for some time. They had just come from Liverpool."

Lawson, from whom Swenson obtained the change of dress, as above noted, thus relates his connection with Swenson: "Yesterday morning I was standing at my door, when a man in his shirt-sleeves came running to me. He said, 'Let me go up, countryman, to your house.' I saw that he was a Swede, and said, 'Countryman, what is the matter?' 'Let me up,' he replied, and I said, 'Well, come.' I made my wife light a light, and said, 'Now, tell me what is the matter.' 'Oh, don't lose any time,' he said, 'they are after me.' He then went to the looking-glass and cut off his whiskers. I said again 'What is the matter,' and he said, 'Oh, put out the lights; they will catch me.' 'I ain't afraid of the light,' I said, and then he looked about, saying, 'I can't stay here; give me a hat and coat.' I told my wife to give him them, and then he said, 'I've killed a man.' Before I could say anything he ran from the room to the street."

Swenson is about thirty years of age, stoutly built, and with rather repulsive features. The inquest will be commenced to-day.

THE RIOTERS.

SOME OF THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL—COMMUNICATION FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In the Eleventh and Seventeenth Precincts, where the Communist disturbances occurred Tuesday, everything yesterday was as quiet as usual. Sergt. Berghold, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was struck on the head with a hammer by a man named Meyer, is in a favorable condition, and will probably soon recover. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, some of the prisoners arrested on Tuesday were arraigned. Justice Flammer thought it advisable not to order all the prisoners into court together, and consequently they were brought up singly. Christian Meyer and Joseph Hoeflicher will probably be indicted for a felonious assault. James Eickhoff, Jacob Heiser, Jacob Berkheim, and John Gebhardt were committed for trial to the Special Sessions on charges of carrying concealed weapons. Large cobble-stones were found in their pockets when arrested, and they were seen firing some of the stones at the mounted Police. Owing to the voluminous nature of the complaints taken, the cases of the majority of the other prisoners were not reached. They will be all committed to either the General or Special Sessions, as they shall elect, for trial. The weapons captured by the Police from the rioters, consisting of clubs, paving-stones, sticks, knives, and hammers, were all brought into court by the officers.

WHY THE TOMPKINS SQUARE MEETING WAS DISPERSED.

Mayor Havemeyer received the following communication yesterday in relation to the meeting at Tompkins square:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Police the following, among other business were had:

A committee representing the sentiments of the real working men, both employed and unemployed, consisting of Messrs. P. Dunn, Chairman, John Brophy, P. J. Hennessy, P. Griffin, J. Holden, and J. Duffy, appeared and stated that they had been deputized by the working men of this City to present an address to the board. In this address, the committee headed by P. J. McGuire was denounced as being in no respect representatives of the working men, employed or unemployed. They denounce the committee as Communists, Internationalists, demagogues, and evil-disposed persons, and declare that they will not join them in any proceedings or procession whatever. The Communists have forced themselves into the councils of the true working men, and have attempted to control their meetings, and for this reason, if for no other, the working men propose to abandon the meeting announced to take place in Tompkins square. On account of this intrusion of Communists and Internationalists, the committee requested the Board of Police to prevent any meeting at that place, ostensibly in behalf of the unemployed working men. The committee, in their address, state that they would apply to the Legislature, by a popular petition of real working men, so to amend the law that the corporate authorities may have power to so conduct the public improvements as to give employment to the largest practical number of real working men who may be seeking honest employment. They have learned, with regret, that the law which required the public improvements to be carried on by contract, rather than in the name of, and by the Corporation itself, has deprived the Mayor and Commonalty of the power of immediately enlarging the amount of public improvements of this City.

The committee, after presenting the address, were informed that inasmuch as they had requested it and the Department of Parks had revoked the previously-given permit to occupy Tompkins square for such a purpose, the Police would see that no meeting was held there.

(Signed,) S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

To Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor of the City of New-York.

The Mayor expressed no opinion about the communication, but placed it among other papers on his desk.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday evening, a report of which was published in yesterday's TIMES, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Judge Chas. P. Daly; Vice Presidents, Frederick A. Conkling, Francis A. Stout, and Major Gen. George W. Cullum, United States Army; Honorable Secretary, Dr. Jos. B. Thomson; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, James Muhlenberg Bailey; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, W. H. H. Moore; Recording Secretary, Alvan H. Southworth; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Council, Wm. Remsen, T. Bailey Meyers, Wm. Tilden Blodgett, Wm. E. Curtis, Dr. [illegible]

NOTES FROM FRANCE

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCES — NOTES — PARIS SCENES — LOCAL GOSSIP.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1923.

The Government of the Republic and the Municipality of Paris have made it their duty to see that the holiday season passes off with the greatest possible gaiety. Where this rule for pleasure will be most in evidence is in the Latin Quarter, where the students and their friends are to be found in their thousands. Last night, for instance, the Boulevard Saint Michel was thronged with merry-makers, and the Cafés and Restaurants in the neighborhood did a roaring trade. Many of the students had provided themselves with fancy costumes, and the Boulevard was a veritable carnival of color. Many of the students had also provided themselves with fireworks, and the Boulevard was lighted up by the flashes of Bengal lights and the explosions of detonating crackers. Many of the students had also provided themselves with bells, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of the ringing of bells. Many of the students had also provided themselves with whistles, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of whistling. Many of the students had also provided themselves with rattles, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of rattling. Many of the students had also provided themselves with tin trumpets, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of tin trumpeting. Many of the students had also provided themselves with mouth-organs, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of mouth-organing. Many of the students had also provided themselves with concertinas, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of concertinaing. Many of the students had also provided themselves with accordions, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of accordioning. Many of the students had also provided themselves with jews-harps, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of jews-harping. Many of the students had also provided themselves with combs and tissue-paper, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of combing and tissue-papering. Many of the students had also provided themselves with penny trumpets, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of penny trumpeting. Many of the students had also provided themselves with whistling-canaries, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of whistling-canarying. Many of the students had also provided themselves with cuckoo-calls, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of cuckoo-calling. Many of the students had also provided themselves with mouth-organs, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of mouth-organing. Many of the students had also provided themselves with concertinas, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of concertinaing. Many of the students had also provided themselves with accordions, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of accordioning. Many of the students had also provided themselves with jews-harps, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of jews-harping. Many of the students had also provided themselves with combs and tissue-paper, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of combing and tissue-papering. Many of the students had also provided themselves with penny trumpets, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of penny trumpeting. Many of the students had also provided themselves with whistling-canaries, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of whistling-canarying. Many of the students had also provided themselves with cuckoo-calls, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of cuckoo-calling. Many of the students had also provided themselves with mouth-organs, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of mouth-organing. Many of the students had also provided themselves with concertinas, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of concertinaing. Many of the students had also provided themselves with accordions, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of accordioning. Many of the students had also provided themselves with jews-harps, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of jews-harping. Many of the students had also provided themselves with combs and tissue-paper, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of combing and tissue-papering. Many of the students had also provided themselves with penny trumpets, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of penny trumpeting. Many of the students had also provided themselves with whistling-canaries, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of whistling-canarying. Many of the students had also provided themselves with cuckoo-calls, and the Boulevard was filled with the sound of cuckoo-calling.

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Or Wednesday the President of the Republic went to the Sorbonne to preside over the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the University of Paris. This ceremony is always regarded as a function of great importance, and on each occasion the Sorbonne is filled to overflowing with the élite of the University and with the leading men of the capital. This year the ceremony was more than usually interesting, as the President of the Republic was to give a speech. It is the custom for the President to confine himself to a few words of congratulation to the successful students, but this year he departed from the usual custom and delivered a speech which was listened to with the greatest attention by the large audience. He began by congratulating the students on the fact that the number of students in the University of Paris had increased by 1,000 during the past year, and he went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Science was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Letters was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Law was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Theology was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Divinity was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Canon Law was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Ecclesiastical Law was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Science was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Letters was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Divinity was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Canon Law was also increasing. He then went on to say that he was glad to see that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was also increasing.

It will be noticed that the President's speech was a long one, and I have no reason to think that it was not appreciated by the audience. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Canon Law was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Ecclesiastical Law was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Science was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Letters was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Divinity was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Canon Law was also increasing. I am told that the President's speech was received with great applause, and that the applause was especially loud when he announced that the number of students who were working for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was also increasing.

I am told that the President's speech was a long one, and I have no reason to think that it will be refused by the Assembly. It was the only piece of news that I was able to get out of the Assembly to-day. It was very difficult to get any news out of the Assembly to-day, as the Assembly was very much occupied with the discussion of the Budget, and the Budget is a very difficult subject to get any news out of. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Assembly for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Assembly on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Senate for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Senate on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Finance for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Finance on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Ways and Means for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Ways and Means on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Works for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Works on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Agriculture for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Agriculture on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Commerce for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Commerce on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Industry for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Industry on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Labor for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Labor on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Education for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Education on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Fine Arts for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Fine Arts on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Health for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Health on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Assistance for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Assistance on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Pensions for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Pensions on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Debt for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Debt on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Credit for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Credit on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Finance for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Finance on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Revenue for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Revenue on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Expenditure for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Expenditure on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Economy for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Economy on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Retrenchment for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Retrenchment on Saturday. I am told that the Budget will be discussed by the Committee of Public Reform for the next few days, and that it will be finally voted on by the Committee of Public Reform on Saturday.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — THE WIZARD SKIFF—ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Rayner Families.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANNUAL BALL of the Cercle Français de L'Harmonie.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. R. A. Proctor—"The Sun's Family of Planets."

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies—Afternoon and evening.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM—(Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Speaker HUSTED had a perplexing duty to discharge in appointing the standing committees of the Assembly, but the manner in which he has discharged it will meet with general commendation. By the appointment of Mr. BATCHELLER to the head of Ways and Means, the Speaker has given satisfactory proof that his course is to be controlled by consideration for the public interests rather than personal feelings, or a desire to gratify the lobby. All the leading committees are acceptably constituted, and if the business of the session is not honestly and promptly dispatched it will not be the fault of Mr. HUSTED so far as his action in putting the Assembly in working order is concerned. The selection of Mr. PRINCE to lead the Judiciary Committee is especially gratifying, and nobody but disappointed aspirants will find fault with the naming of Mr. EASTMAN as Chairman of Cities, Mr. LINCOLN as the leader of Railroads, Mr. WIGHT as the head of Insurance, and Mr. BIGLIN as Chairman of Commerce. Mr. ALBERGER can do excellent service as Chairman of Canals, to which it was necessary to appoint him after Mr. BATCHELLER had been given the higher position. The Assembly and Senate are now fully prepared for business, and we hope there will be no delay in entering upon the work of the session. Let the members keep the necessity of a short session constantly in mind, and they will be likely to leave a good record behind them.

The beginning of the end of that judicial nightmare, the Tichborne trial, has been reached. Dr. KENEALY has concluded a speech probably unequaled at the English Bar for license and for length. Dr. KENEALY's closing statement, that the preponderance of unshaken evidence in his client's favor was overwhelming, must have severely tried the composure of a wearied court and jury. As nearly as we can make out, yesterday was the 160th day of the great trial. As Mr. HAWKINS is expected to take at least ten days to finish his speech for the prosecution, the Chief Justice ten days to sum up, the Associate Judges a day each for additional remarks, and the jury about fourteen days to deliberate, it will be the end of February before a verdict will be obtained. The trial began in April last, so that it bids fair to consume the larger portion of a year. The trial of WARREN HASTINGS beat this record so far as prolongation is concerned, having lasted seven years—from 1788 to 1795. But the days actually devoted to the Hastings trial were only 145, and BURKE's celebrated nine days' philippic was a trifle compared with the extraordinary effort of his countryman, Dr. KENEALY.

Details of the surrender of the *Numancia* at Oran, or Mers-el-Kebir, as the port and castle of the city are called, will be found in our special dispatch from that place. It will be observed that the *Mendez Nunez* has landed another batch of the defenders of Cartagena at a French port, and the steamer *Dorro*, to which our special dispatch refers as having been taken, with BARCIA and others on board, is obviously identical with the one alluded to in a general press dispatch. Now that the French Government have got CONTRERAS and his colleagues on their hands, the question is, What will they do with them? Even in Algeria, the cantonists of Murcia will hardly be considered desirable colonists. The Cabinet of Versailles send that class of people to New-Caledonia, and will doubtless take care to see that the uninvited Spanish Communists are sent safely out of French territory. SERRANO has a little more statesmanship, and a rather less bloodthirsty disposition, than BURRIEL, so that he may not take the trouble of demanding their delivery for the satisfaction of having a series of wholesale executions.

The legislative conspiracy against the municipal liberties of France, which received a check the other day, again proceeds apace. The bill for vesting the appointment of the Mayors of 37,000 French communes in the Minister of the Interior, the discussion of which the Assembly voted to postpone on Thursday last by a majority of forty-two, was yesterday passed to the stage of being discussed in detail by a majority of sixty-two votes. It is clear that the Government's explanation of its defeat being due to the apathy of a number of its supporters was the correct one. Probably, also, the offer of resignation which followed that defeat scared a good many waverers into supporting the bill. DECAZES, DE BROGLIE & Co., even with a reign of repression surpassing the worst days of the Empire, are preferred, by a majority of the Assembly, to a thorough-going Republican Cabinet, whose chiefs would necessarily be men like THIERS, GREVY, and GAMBETTA.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The President has withdrawn his nomination of CALEB CUSHING for the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and in so doing he will disappoint only the Copperhead section of the Republican Party, and his own secret enemies. A little preliminary inquiry would probably have satisfied the President that Mr. CUSHING was not a man whom the people of this country could regard with approval. "Surprises" in the way of nominations may be very interesting, but they are not at all safe. In this instance the President has found that too much consideration cannot be given to a step which is certain to be discussed by the whole people. He has found supporters in the ranks of those who have hitherto been his bitter foes. The *Herald*, which for months past has been endeavoring to depict him as a monstrous despot, engaged in a secret conspiracy to overthrow the liberties of the country, now, for the first time, finds out that he is a very sensible man, because he fell into an error which startled his best friends. The *Herald* has denounced him as another "CÆSAR," as a brutal tyrant, as a degraded being in private life—as everything the President of the United States ought not to be. All of a sudden it begins to praise him. Its praises ought to open the eyes of the President far more even than the remonstrances which reach him from other quarters. And so of the *World* and other Democratic papers. They have never found anything to commend in his course till now. They have assailed him, and his family, and everything that belonged to him. Yet, because he nominated CALEB CUSHING for Chief Justice, they unite in extolling him to the very skies. We have always held that the President is a very sensible man, and we think so still. What, then, can he think of the present astonishing outbreak of Democratic opinion in his favor?

With their usual stupidity, the Democratic papers perceive in recent events another "sign" of the "demolition" of the Republican Party. They do not understand that the mere fact of the resistance offered by that party to any act which is destructive to the public interests increases its strength with the people. The nation is quick to recognize the fact that the Republican Party will not even follow its chiefs when those chiefs are betrayed into false steps. Gen. GRANT has been ill-advised; he has, perhaps, not fully realized the fact that the people are very sensitive as to the office of Chief Justice. They wish to see that office filled by a man entirely beyond suspicion in every way—not by a second-rate lawyer, or by a venerable turn-coat, but by the ablest man that can possibly be selected. And the two nominations already made have disappointed them—all the more so because the President had many months during which he could quietly review the qualifications of various men who were eligible for the post. It was not a nomination made in five minutes. When the long labor of the mountain produced —we will not say a mouse, but a rat—everybody was dismayed. But the protest came from the Republican Party itself. The Democrats merely tried to bring about general confusion. They were quite satisfied with CALEB CUSHING. The Republicans repaired the mistakes which had been committed by their leaders.

This kind of work can be done without breaking up the Republican Party. That party could only be imperiled by the errors of its chiefs going by uncorrected. Even if the faults of Gen. GRANT were much worse than they really are, they would exercise no adverse influence upon the Republican Party, unless the party followed him slavishly, as a few of its representatives appear to do. In 1872—not to go back any further—we saw a good many absolute secessions from the party, and what did they result in? The ruin of the party, or of the men who attempted to overthrow it?

We do not for a moment believe that the President ever intended to estrange his Republican supporters from his side. He has mismanaged this particular nomination, and for that some of his advisers are largely responsible. We can only hope that he will now take good care to commit no fresh mistakes. A third failure would be a little too absurd. Let him forget friends and enemies for a time, and nominate the very best man he can find for the vacant post. It is a public position, not a private one, which he is called upon to fill up—and we would rather trust his own good sense than the cunning counsels of Mr. BUTLER, or Senator This, or Secretary That. We confess that we await his decision with no little solicitude.

CRITICISING PUBLIC MEN.

We presume that our readers have not failed to notice a tendency among our public men to find fault with the criticisms upon their conduct which proceed from the press. Not only with any particular criticism, but with all really searching examination of the acts and character of men in public life. Some of these gentlemen—there may be a few United States Senators among them—are very restless if the newspapers undertake to discuss their conduct, or the conduct and history of their friends. They seem to think there is a divinity that doth hedge about a Senator or a nominee for the Chief Justiceship, or, in fact any recipient of political honors, which makes it a species of treason to inquire into his fitness for the position he holds, or for which he is named. This proposition is not adopted in explicit terms, but it is the only one that explains the temper and behavior of many public men.

It is not to be denied that some of the so-called criticism by the press is mere abuse. Of this character was much of the treatment accorded to leading Republicans during the last campaign—to Speaker BLAINE, for instance, by the *Tribune*—and of this kind are the attacks which such papers as the *Herald* and *World* are constantly making upon the President. A very glaring instance of this indefensible comment on public men recently occurred in the Senate, when the notorious TIPTON repeated an anonymous assertion that Senator SHERMAN had become a millionaire in Congress, and was very promptly and very severely rebuked. But because the right of comment is abused, we shall not willingly see the right itself discouraged. It will be a very gloomy day for this country when there is not a considerable number of newspapers able and willing to candidly examine the character of public men. If we reflect an instant, we shall see that the existence of an intelligent, firm, and disinterested press is an indispensable condition to the success of representative Government in modern times. We could not make free institutions work without it. We are not a community of Athenian Democrats—we cannot all get together in a public place, and talk over the claims to confidence of public men, most of whom we know personally. We must have the best agents we can get to transact our public business, and we can only select them on the knowledge we get through the newspapers. Very few of us have any other means of information, and the intimate knowledge a few influential men may have concerning candidates for public favor would be useless in our country if it could not be communicated through the papers.

Most people, even the sensitive public servants we have referred to, will acknowledge these truths in the abstract. But they shrink from their application. Yet we must have them applied. The people must know all they can fairly learn about the men whom they are asked to employ. In his private business, every careful citizen investigates a man's character before he trusts him. He often investigates a great many things likely to throw light on character which it is unpleasant for the employe to have looked into. He does not hesitate to inquire as to a clerk's associates, or a cashier's habits of expenditure, or the places in which a book-keeper passes his leisure time. Every public man must be ready to submit, not to these inquiries, for they concern private relations, but to such as will throw the same light on their fitness for public trust which these throw upon fitness for private trusts. Doubtless the result is not always agreeable to those whose career is the subject of inquiry, neither is the process agreeable to those who go through with it. It is often laborious, sometimes tedious and vexatious, and very apt to be thankless. The appreciation of such services by the general public would afford but a very slight compensation for the performance of them. But they are necessary, and they are generally rendered, precisely as the best services of men in public place are rendered, from an honorable desire to do some good work in the little time that each has to labor.

Nothing can be plainer than that the most careful scrutiny of the history and character of public men not only is proper, but is a duty to which the press is bound. It is a duty, too, not less to the community in which the press exists, but to the press itself. We should have small faith in the progress and prosperity of newspapers in this country if we did not know that so many of them are conducted by honest and courageous men, who cannot be bought, and who have too much sense to become subservient to any set of selfish men. It is upon such men that the life of the press and its usefulness and growth in power depend. The politicians who would make the press their tool would soon ruin it, as well as inflict lasting injury on the country.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, in the paper published by us a few days ago, made a strong case in favor of compulsory education. In clear and forcible language he pointed out the grounds on which the question commends itself to the attention of the people and the Legislature. His quotations from official records and statistics point to the progress accomplished wherever wise legislative action has been taken; and it requires but a moderate effort of intelligence to comprehend the importance of education for all, in a country of free Government where the people control the elections.

Compulsory education has risen beyond the sphere of speculative philosophy. It has passed into the domain of facts; it has been tested, and they who have tested it have found its results to exceed the hopes and wishes of its most earnest advocates. One of the glories of modern times, and particularly of this country, consists in fully understanding the necessity of popular education. The free school system has long since made provisions for the people in this direction. But the free school does not bear its full harvest of fruit if all those for whom it is established and supported do not enjoy the intended advantages. Compulsory education, then, becomes a necessity. There need be no sentimental talk about the rights and liberties of parents. It is the parents' duty to bring up their children properly—to educate them. If they neglect this duty willfully, they should be compelled to fulfill it, and if they are unable to do so, the State should assist them. The State has a right to remove any impediments to public order and welfare, and to correct any element that may be injurious to it. The Constitution of the United States concedes political rights to all citizens. The prosperity of the country depends on a proper use of those rights, and such a use can only be secured through education, without which men are unfitted to perform any of the duties that society requires. A nation is in advance of another only in so far as its citizens are admitted to a larger share of the privileges and enjoyments which political rights and social progress are intended to provide.

The day has gone by when a great wit could say, "It is expedient for the people to be directed, but not to be instructed; they are not worthy of receiving instruction." Those times have changed. The people then were of little moment; to-day they are all powerful. But the progress of democracy makes it imperative to educate the people. This is a necessity that cannot be evaded. The sooner the whole world will admit it and act upon it, the better. There may be dangers attached to it, but what are they in comparison to those that attend upon ignorance? They even may, in a great measure, be counteracted by the influences of good example and morality. Society is no longer what it used to be. Other conditions create other needs and other duties. Many enlightened and not illiberal men, who were originally opposed to popular and compulsory education, have, on a closer familiarity with the subject, seen the necessity for it.

Three years ago, when the Ballot bill was before the British Parliament, Mr. LOWE exclaimed: "You ask for universal suffrage, but then I ask for compulsory education. Heaven knows, I did not want it. I opposed with all my might this violent attack on liberty, this wretched premium on human pride and pretentious ignorance; but now I claim it, for we must at least teach those who shall be our masters to-morrow how to read." Compulsory education must go hand in hand with universal suffrage. Where the latter exists, the former is indispensable. No matter what opinions may be entertained on the subject, people who vote must be compelled to procure a certain amount of knowledge, or they must forfeit their right to the suffrage.

We have seen it urged that a little education to men of all classes, with so little religion as there is left to many of them in our days, is dangerous. It would be so, if the new power given were not regulated by an increasing sense of social justice and morality. But would a little religion with a little knowledge be more to be feared than a little religion and no knowledge? Such is not M. DE TOCQUEVILLE's opinion, for he says: "When people begin to lose their religious faith, no time is to be lost; they must be pushed toward knowledge; for if a people enlightened and skeptic are a sad spectacle, there is none more frightful than the sight of a nation at the same time ignorant, coarse, and unbelieving."

Among the countries in which compulsory education has been tried with encouraging success, Mr. HAWKINS names Switzerland, Prussia, and Saxony. We will add, perhaps to the surprise of the reader, the island of Tahiti. There, in the remoteness of the South Seas, half-civilized tribes have, since 1848, legislated with great wisdom upon popular and compulsory education. They believe that all men should be educated, and that a father has no more right to deny to his son the food of the mind than the food of the body. A clause in the law of the 7th of December, 1855, reads thus: "School-houses shall be established such as are found among civilized people, whom Tahitians should try to imitate in all their ways to improvement." This simple people are not aware that they are setting an example which their more pretentious brethren in "civilized communities" would do well to follow.

POLICE AND THE THIEVES.

The Police continue to do good service in breaking up the burglarious gangs that infest the City, and whose depredations of late have caused so much alarm. The descent on Tuesday morning upon the thieves' den in Sixth avenue was made with a degree of promptness and vigor which reflects especial credit upon the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. A cigar shop opposite this place was found by Patrolman READ to have been broken into and plundered. He summoned to his assistance the Sergeant on duty, who very sagaciously surmised that the den in question had furnished a base of operations and a refuge for the thieves. He at once ordered a descent on the place, which verified his suspicions. The property stolen from the cigar shop was recovered, together with a variety of articles evidently the proceeds of previous burglaries, and a quantity of house-breaking implements. Among the inmates of the place were found at least four notorious thieves, well known to the Police, who had been many times arrested, and two of whom, the keepers of the den, had already served terms in the State Prison for burglary. One of the latter, moreover, a fellow named MCLAUGHLIN, was found to have recorded against him a sentence of five years' imprisonment for a crime of this sort, imposed, but, probably on account of the ruffian's political value, suspended, by Judge BEDFORD. That sentence was at once put into effect by Judge SUTHERLAND, and MCLAUGHLIN yesterday led the way to Sing Sing, whither his comrades, it is to be hoped, will speedily follow him.

But while this arrest is thus creditable to the officers who effected it, it reveals a state of things far from creditable to the general Police management. Here we have two thorough-paced scoundrels, both of them ex-convicts, and one of them under sentence for burglary, deliberately opening a thieves' resort under the very noses of the Police, hardly a rod, indeed, from a Police station. The character of the place is known, and not less the character of the men who keep and frequent it. Yet for months, it may be for years, these men are permitted to go on, unmolested, planning and perpetrating one robbery after another, as coolly and, apparently, as unconcernedly as though the law were a dead letter, and the Police force a myth. And this den is only one of a hundred that exist to-day in every part of the City, in any one of which a Police descent would probably reveal the house-breaking tools, the stolen property, the professional thieves, that rewarded the invasion of MILLARD's place, in Canal street, and this Sixth avenue den. And the question naturally occurs, whether we can greatly praise the efficiency of a Police force which permits the existence of such places, and the protection and encouragement that they give to crime.

It will, of course, be said that thieves' resorts are useful by assembling in accessible and known places numbers of criminals whom the Police would otherwise have great difficulty in finding. Judging from experience, this benefit may be overestimated. Certainly, when we find, as in this Sixth avenue "diva," the evidence of a succession of robberies, for which the "fence" has afforded facilities, and which the Police do not seem to have been able to trace, it is difficult to see what advantage is derived from this particular at all. To know where thieves are likely to be found or to carry their plunder is of little use if the knowledge is not to be acted on. We have already pointed out the necessity of laws to restrain more effectually the movements of habitual criminals, and to enable the Police to prevent the commission of crimes. With such laws it may easily be made impossible for known thieves to keep houses of call where other thieves may plan their robberies and store their implements and their plunder. But in advance of such legislation, it does not seem like asking too much of a well-appointed and efficient Police to keep places like MILLARD's and MCLAUGHLIN's under such supervision as would at least hamper the facilities they now afford to criminals, and insure the arrest of their keepers at the beginning, and not at the end, of a series of crimes.

ANNEXATION AND ITS FRUITS.

The process of annexation is going on rapidly with the suburbs of all our large cities. Boston has taken to itself now every town in its immediate neighborhood, except Cambridge, and this thriving village, with fifty to sixty thousand inhabitants, will undoubtedly soon be a portion of the metropolis. The capital city of Massachusetts is now the fourth largest city, we believe, in the Union, coming next to Philadelphia and Brooklyn. The vanity of showing an increase of population is not, however, the great motive for such annexation. There are, of course, always selfish motives at work in regard to ward politics or local "rings," but the great impelling purpose in such increase of metropolitan territory is to secure for rural communities the improvements, facilities, and unity of organization of cities.

Cambridge, for instance, is, if we are not mistaken, the second largest "city" in Massachusetts; yet in public conveniences it is about on a par with a Hoosier village or a Russian frontier town. There are, through a large portion of the "city," no sidewalks, and snow-plows seem to be seldom used. Most of the streets are in grade lower than the adjoining land, so that in mild weather a continual torrent pours down the streets. In snowy weather the pedestrian must stump along through slush or mud, and communication on foot is pretty much cut off for ladies or light-shod gentlemen. To add to the embarrassment, there are no carriages at stands, and few street cars. A considerable portion of the large population in this city go in and out every day to the larger city, some four or five miles away. One would naturally suppose it the very route for a steam rail. It could be laid where it would annoy travelers very little, and for several miles the trains need not stop. On the contrary, the only conveyance for the inventive Yankees between these two cities is a small horse car, which in Winter and bad weather is always overcrowded, and in which gentlemen every day have the pleasure of "hanging on straps," or standing exposed to wet and storm. Throughout Cambridge, there seems no proper system of drainage, and the water either drains through the sand, or collects in the cellars, and causes the fevers which are so rife there during Autumn. It is to correct these and similar evils and inconveniences that a strong party in Cambridge and Boston seek for a union of the two cities, such as that already effected with the other suburbs. It is hoped that there will then be a common organization of sewers, roads, walks, boulevards, and, perhaps, parks; and Cambridge will become convenient, accessible, and well governed as Boston itself.

In one respect the Massachusetts annexationists have set us in New-York an admirable example. The following act was passed by the Legislature, a few years since, designed to favor and encourage the settlement of the working classes of Boston in the adjacent districts. It runs as follows:

"Every railroad corporation or party owning or controlling a railroad running out from Boston shall furnish each day a morning train in and an evening train out, or suitable cars attached to other trains, and reaching and leaving Boston about 6 o'clock in the forenoon and afternoon, or at such hours as may be fixed by the Railroad Commissioners, for distances not exceeding fifteen miles; and for such trains they shall furnish yearly season-tickets at a rate not exceeding $3 per mile per year, good once a day for six days in a week, and quarterly tickets, not exceeding $1 per quarter per mile; provided that the number of persons making application therefor shall not be less than 200."

We are glad to see that our Board of Health in a recent session considered this act, and drafted the form of a similar one to be presented to our own Legislature for its approval.

The board very justly considers that there can never be any reform, sanitary or other, among our lowest classes, unless overcrowding in tenement-houses can be checked. At present the poor are being driven from all the lower wards, even from their strongholds in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, by the encroachments of commerce and business. The extreme up-town quarters are becoming too costly for them, and, in consequence, they are massed together in the central wards, such as the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. Here is an overcrowding of population such as was never seen in any civilized city before—in the Eleventh Ward, the average reaching to 328 to the square acre. Such overcrowding is destructive to both health and morals.

Through cheap workmen's trains, run early and late, to villages within fifteen miles, it is believed that large numbers of this tenement class could be induced to reside in the country. Many a laboring man pays now, in an old rookery in the City, at the rate of $150 per annum rent. For this sum he could have, on the Harlem or Saw Mill road, a cottage and garden. He would soon, like so many thousands of others, become owner in fee of his house. His children would have the benefit of country air and better companionship. He would rise in self-respect and value to the community. The dense overcrowding of the central wards would be relieved. One of our most formidable social evils would be diminished if the working class came to use freely these workmen's trains. To secure them, however, an act of Legislature will be needed, and one placing the fares at a lower rate than under the Massachusetts act. We have now added to this City a territory almost equal to its original limits. Shall we not open it early to our hard-pressed laboring population?

OUR CARS.

New-Yorkers are by this time accustomed to being packed in the street cars without regard to comfort, health, or decency, but they do not for that reason take kindly to the process. Their protests against the treatment to which they have been subjected for several years, have been numerous and emphatic; but hitherto they have produced no effect. The street railway companies have continued to crowd sixty and seventy people into a car which will decently accommodate only twenty-two. Nor has this evil of overcrowding been the only cause of complaint. Every one who has occasion to use the street cars knows that they are run for the benefit of the stockholders, and not for that of the public. The time-tables have been arranged with great care to excite the largest possible amount of exasperation in the passengers. On lines where it is possible to create unusual delays, the opportunity has not been neglected. Mr. VANDERBILT has had great success in this way on his Fourth Avenue Road by the simple expedient of starting his freight cars from the depot in Centre street, and allowing them to go at a snail's pace in front of the passenger cars the entire distance to the depot at Forty-second street, where the passengers arrive too late for the train, and have ample leisure to look over the four blocks of ground which VANDERBILT has appropriated to his own uses without giving the City any equivalent.

Overcrowding and vexatious delays are supplemented in our street cars by a full supply of foul air, and all the requirements for inflicting the extreme of physical discomforts upon the hapless passengers. The straw on the floors is always filthy, and the cushions on the seats are invariably in the same condition, on nearly all the lines. The means of ventilation are wholly inadequate. At night there is rarely any effort made to preserve order among the occupants of the cars, and a lady even with stalwart escort is not always safe from insult. All these evils, which have become unendurable, are directly traceable to the overcrowding. The outrage upon the public, committed in the act of cramming three persons into the space required for one, having been endured, the managers of our street railways have been emboldened to proceed in all matters upon the principle that the public have no rights which must be respected. To work a reform in City transit, it is, therefore, necessary to go to the root of the evil, and first of all stop this overcrowding. When a car is allowed to take on no more passengers than can find seats in it, there will be a possibility of going about the City with some degree of comfort. That great reform having been obtained, it will be easy to secure other needed improvements.

The practical question in this matter remains to be considered. It is known from experience that appeals to the Directors of these roads are useless. It only remains to demand of the Legislature that protection for the public which it is the duty of the law-making power to accord. This protection the present Legislature ought to furnish. The expense of enforcing the necessary law should, of course, be placed on the companies; it would be a mockery of justice to make the people pay for compelling the companies to respect their rights.

Such a law as this should be introduced and passed during the present session. In the Senate, Mr. BOOTH, and in the Assembly, Col. SPENCER, Mr. BIGLIN, and Mr. MCAFEE as representatives of the City in political accord with the majority, should become the especial champions of a law of this character. Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., has already shown that he has an intelligent appreciation of the needs of the City, and we hope he will establish an additional claim to public gratitude by taking an active part in behalf of this reform. The relief to be obtained by a law of this kind is absolutely essential to the public health and convenience, and there should be no hesitation in passing it. There will be none if its merits are properly considered. The objection which the companies will urge against it is that if the people do not ride packed they cannot ride at all, for the reason that there are not cars enough to furnish all with seats. The objection is met by the simple device of compelling the companies to provide more cars, and run them on shorter "headway." On a majority of the lines the number of cars can be and should be doubled. There is nothing in the way of this reform but the dividends of stockholders. The time has come to finally determine whether these dividends or the people have the best right to protection from the law. We intend to do all in our power to have the matter settled in favor of the people without any delay.

BAZAINE IN PRISON.

Writing from Cannes, on Dec. 30, a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

"South of Cannes, in front of the harbor, may be seen the Lérins Islands, Ste. Marguerite, and St. Honorat, about two miles distant. The former, which is four miles in circumference, is associated with one of the most most interesting historical problems that have ever perplexed the world—that of the Man with the Iron Mask; and it is on this island-fortress that an Ex-Marshal of France is now a prisoner, at present almost as strictly guarded and jealously watched as was the mysterious victim of Louis XIV. The Ex-Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine is a prisoner in the strictest sense of the term, and no one has been allowed to see him, with the exception of Gen. D'Audel from Nice, who paid him a visit yesterday, and the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, who escorted him to the island but has now left. I am inclined to think, from inquiries I have made, that he occupies the very room in which the Man of the Iron Mask languished so many years, and looks out of the window from which the unknown prisoner flung into the sea the silver plate on which he had previously scratched his name and history. Bazaine now contemplates Cannes, and the luxuriantly-covered hills of Cannet, backed by the splendor of the distant Alps. It is a lofty apartment and not nearly so uncomfortable as might be expected; for it contains a fireplace and a large window, the latter grated, however, with three strong iron bars. The prisoner has been allowed a servant, a medical man when necessary, and a priest, for whom an altar has been erected, according to some accounts, at the end of the narrow passage from which the cell opens. These persons, together with M. De St. Mars, governor of the fortress, the prisoner's family, and Col. Villette are, I believe, all who will be permitted to see and converse with the Ex-Marshal for a long time to come. * * * The Island of St. Marguerite was called Lero, on account, says tradition, of an altar or temple having been erected there to the honor of Lero, a celebrated pirate chief—which seems a strange confusion of ideas. It is more elevated than St. Honorat, and possesses a little bay and a port; but its chief beauty is its magnificent forest of pine trees. The other and smaller island was called by the diminutive Lerina, and it is said there was once a town within its narrow circumference, inhabited, as indeed the spot still is, by monks. A visitor to the island in very ancient days, irreverently remarked that the monks and the rabbits were more numerous than the hairs of the head. The Ex-Marshal may be seen pacing up and down on the little terrace near his room, and even that he is allowed to do only at stated hours. He has his son, a little boy of seven years, with him, and Col. Villette, his faithful friend and companion, who, I am told, has given in his resignation in order that he may remain with his former commander. Madame la Maréchale is in Cannes with her other child. The fort is garrisoned by two companies of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of the Line. It would be difficult, perhaps, to find a more agreeable prison than the fortress of Ste. Marguerite, and I believe that every comfort consistent with Bazaine's present position is afforded him; but at the same time the sentence which deprives him of his liberty is with all scrupulousness carried into execution."

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' EULOGY ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Some of the former opponents of Mr. Seward, disliking the tribute paid to his memory by Mr. Adams, charge that gentleman with failing to appreciate or do justice to the character of Mr. Lincoln. The eloquent eulogy of the murdered President which Mr. Adams, delivered at the immense meeting at St. James' Hall, is the best answer to the charge. Which of the critics who now carp at Mr. Adams have ever written or spoken words in regard to Abraham Lincoln so just, so appreciative, and so truthful as those which follow:

"The man who has fallen was immolated for no act of his own. It may well be doubted whether, during his whole career, he ever made a single personal enemy. In this peculiarity he shone prominent among statesmen. No, he who perpetrated the crime had no narrow purpose. It was because Abraham Lincoln was a faithful exponent of the sentiments of a whole people that he was stricken down. The blow that was aimed at him was meant to fall home upon them. The ball that penetrated his brain was addressed to the heart of each and every one of us. It was a fancied short way of paralyzing the Government which we have striven so hard to maintain. It was, then, for our cause that Abraham Lincoln died, and not his own. If he was called a tyrant who was elevated to his high post by the spontaneous voices of a greater number of men than had ever been given in any republic before, it is only because he was obeying the wishes of those who elected him. It is we who must stand responsible for his deeds. It is he who has paid the penalty for executing our will. Surely, then, this is the strongest of reasons why all of us should join, as with one voice, in a chorus of lamentation for his fall. It was one of the peculiar merits of Mr. Lincoln that he knew how to give shape in action to the popular feelings as they developed themselves under his observation. He never sought to lead, but rather to follow; and then he succeeded in the difficult task of successfully combining conservatism with progress. This surely was not like tyranny. His labor was always to improve. Hence it was that he conducted a war of unexampled magnitude, always bearing in mind the primary purpose for which it had been commenced, at the same time that he associated with it broader ones as the opportunity came. He had pledged himself at the outset to accomplish certain objects, and he never forgot that pledge. The time had at last arrived when he might honestly claim that it would be fulfilled. It was in that very moment he was taken away. On the very same day of the year when the national flag, which just four years before had been lowered to triumphant enemies at Fort Sumter, was once more lifted to its original position by the hand of the same officer who had suffered the indignity that commenced the war, Abraham Lincoln fell. His euthanasia is complete. For him we ought not to mourn. His work was done; he had fought the good fight; he had finished his course. The grief is all for ourselves alone. And now we who stand around his body may well cry, 'Go up, go up, with your gory temples twined with the evergreen symbols of a patriot's wreath, and bearing the double glory of a martyr's crown. Go up, while for us here remaining on earth your memory shall be garnered in the hearts of us and our latest posterity, in common with the priceless treasures heaped up by the great fathers of the Republic, and close by that of the matchless Washington.' * * * Let us, then, casting aside all needless apprehensions for the policy of our land, now concentrate our thoughts for the moment upon the magnitude of the offense which has deprived us of our beloved chief, in the very moment of most interest to our cause, and let us draw together as one man in the tribute of our admiration of one of the purest, the most single-minded, and noble-hearted patriots that ever ruled over the people of any land."

THE LATE M. MERIMEE.

M. Edmond About writes in the *Athenæum*:

"Although M. Gustave Masson has made mention, in the *Athenæum* of the 27th of December, of the *Lettres à une Inconnue*, I hope you will allow me to return to the subject. Two volumes of letters written by Mérimée, a whole romance, the heroine of which has chosen to hide her name, that is enough to furnish plenty of occupation to lovers of good French and investigators of mysteries. First, let me say that the form of this singular work is as chaste, as delicate, as correct as that of the best productions of the author; that in it he shows a wonderfully free and vivacious judgment, carried to the point of rudeness, a singular contempt for men in general, and the official world in which he lived in particular. This characteristic is so striking that one is tempted to ask what possible reason took him into such society, and why, looking on the Senate as a parcel of incapables, he became a Senator? Was it for the pleasure of leaving 30,000 francs a year to two elderly ladies who soothed by their attentions the sorrows of his old age? He had no need of money, as his patrimony, 12,000 francs a year, sufficed for his simple wants. I can understand that he enjoyed, at first, the spectacle of human life in its most dazzling holiday dress; but I should have supposed that he would have had enough of it at the end of a few years, and I am really astonished that, weary and ill as he was, he endured till the last the uncouth pleasures the folly of which he laughed at. The only plausible explanation of this anomaly lies, I believe, in a sincere and profound affection, which he concealed, like all his good feelings, from a skeptical shyness. I met him sometimes at his own house, or at the houses of common friends, but I cannot say that I knew him. He was extremely pleasant, but even more impenetrable than pleasant. A whole side of his life remained unknown even to his best friends, and if one day we learn the truth about his nature it will be from some woman's indiscretion. He was very handsome, very impressionable, and, without doubt, passionately loved. His executor was charged to send four rings, and he received four answers, one of which was written in the hand which recopied for the publisher the *Lettres à une Inconnue*. But the executor is a cautious man, and he will tell nothing more than this. The Parisian world is racking its brains to find out the name of the heroine. Mme. De M. was first mentioned; then Mme. De B.; after her, Mlle. D'A., and, finally, one of your country-women, called R. S.; but the first two theories cannot bear examination, and there are serious objections to the two others. Taine, who wrote a very nice essay as an introduction to the first volume, is no wiser than I on this delicate point; and Dumas *fils*, who has a little liking for insoluble problems, remarked to me at dinner the other evening that Mérimée was great at mysteries, and capable of writing two volumes of letters to posterity, under cover to a person who had no existence. I greatly doubt if he ever pushed his malice so far; had he written for the world, he would have concealed his foibles better and talked less about his health. Since I have written close together the names of Taine and Dumas, one word in conclusion about the Academy. Three elections are promised for the 29th of January. The candidates are numberless. The old house is besieged by an army of Professors, and even by some writers. Were my advice asked, I should say, 'Take Dumas, Taine, and Weiss, and send the rest back to the Collège De France.' But the Academy has nothing to ask of me, nor I of the Academy. Taine was certain of his election a fortnight ago, in spite of the hatred of the Clerical Party, who will never forgive him; but lately the Republican Liberals have learned that he is engaged on a book, in which he shows little sympathy with the French Revolution, and this work, still unpublished, is likely to cost him dear. As for Dumas, he remembers the injustice with which the Academy treated his father; and after having kept long in the background he will not declare himself a candidate unless in real earnest. One of his friends, M. Legouvé, is to reconnoitre the ground to-day or to-morrow, and see if there is a majority ready. However matters may turn out, the Academy will do wisely not to trifle with the authors who knock at its door, for neither Dumas nor Taine is of the stuff of which perpetual candidates are made, and were they to fail once, they are capable of leaving the place wholly to the pedants." In relation to Mérimée's *Inconnue*, the *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris correspondent says: "A note in a paper betrays the secret of Prosper Mérimée, and says that the *Inconnue* to whom he addressed letters for twenty-nine years is a Mlle. Jenny Dacquin, of English origin, but who has long lived at Dover, Boulogne, and Poitiers. Her name was discovered by the publisher, who resorted to a chemical process to remove some ink with which the lady had obliterated it. At least this is what the *Presse* attributes to Michael Levy, the publisher. It is added that Mlle. Jenny Dacquin bears the highest character, and one might guess as much from the tone of the letters addressed to her by the author of *Colomba*."

TEST CASE ON THE INCOME TAX.

Ex-Gov. Henry H. Wells, of Virginia, now a resident of Washington City, has instituted suit in the Circuit Court of Richmond against Rush Burgess, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, for $1,000 damages, sustained by him in having to pay the United States income tax upon his salary as Governor of the State. This is understood to be a test case, and consequently involves a very large amount of money. It has been removed by a writ of certiorari from the Circuit Court of Richmond to the Circuit Court of the United States.

THE MINING REGIONS.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINERS AND COAL-OWNERS.

NO COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE MINERS AND OPERATORS EXPECTED—PROBABLE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—From private intelligence received from a prominent gentleman intimately acquainted with the feelings of both operators and miners in Schuylkill County regarding the basis troubles, it is ascertained that, contrary to all reports, there will be no compromise. The operators, headed by F. B. Gowen, are determined to hold to their position, and the miners are equally determined to maintain the stand they have taken. It is generally considered, in all parts of the region, that the men have done a very unwise thing in not waiting for the meeting of the 17th inst., as it was expected that some arrangement would be perfected that would be satisfactory to all parties concerned. It is now thought that the operators will "allow the miners to stand out a little while," so that the "stacked" coal in the cities can be disposed of, and thus afford an opportunity to the companies to commence a "clean Spring trade."

From what can be elicited from well-informed operators, it appears that the wholesale prices of coal will be advanced next month, but how much they are unable to state. The understanding is that the schedule has been arranged by the combination. Operators are very apprehensive of the Lehigh and Wyoming colliers joining those of the Schuylkill region on the wages question. Reports have reached here to the effect that secret meetings are being held to determine what shall be done, and the disposition of the men is said to be strongly in favor of a new basis, notwithstanding the fact that the old one has generally given satisfaction. If this unfortunate event occurs, the coal trade will be very seriously affected. A few days will tell the story. The combination controls more tonnage in the Lehigh and Wyoming districts than elsewhere.

PRESIDENT GOWEN DISCHARGING HIS MEN—THE PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 14.—As predicted in my dispatches of last night, President Gowen has ordered the discharge of all the men employed in his repair and construction shop, and to-day all the shops are being depopulated, even to the apprentice boys. The general position of things remains unchanged, except the preparations for a general stoppage of all works and the influx of idle laboring men bitter at the fearful prospect before them. In Reading alone over 500 men were discharged to-day, and all along the road the same story of desolating the great industries of the county is told. It is safe to say that at least 10,000 men are to-night out of employment in this region, with little prospect of a day's labor before Spring. The meeting of the miners and operators, headed by President Gowen, on Saturday next, may possibly give a brighter side to the present dark aspect of affairs, but is hardly probable, for both parties seem firm, President Gowen contending for a reduction of wages, and the men opposing it. The *Daily Standard* of to-morrow will print a dispatch contradicting the Associated Press dispatch of last night, that a strike was imminent in the Lehigh region, adjoining this. The men are there quietly at work upon the basis of 1873, and no sign of trouble is now apparent, nor is there any expected. The same paper also editorially says that the strike is now, and probably will be, confined to this region, although if the other great companies are operating with President Gowen to advance the price of coal, a general strike may be precipitated at any moment.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 14.—In the discussion of the basis question in the anthracite coal region, the *Daily Miners' Journal* will publish in its issue of to-morrow morning the following editorial, in which the whole subject is reviewed, and several errors or misapprehensions corrected. There is no material change in affairs, but it is hoped something may be done either before or on the day of the next meeting of the committees (the 17th inst.) to disabuse both parties of false impressions, and bring about an amicable settlement of the trouble:

We learn that the basis in Northumberland County for 1874 has been settled at the same rates as for 1873. The basis was the same as existed in Schuylkill County in 1873. In all the regions, as far as we can learn, the basis of 1873 has been continued without difficulty. Why should Schuylkill County be an exception if a change is likely to lead to disaster to all the parties interested? We believe that the miner difficulties can all be adjusted if they are met in a proper spirit on both sides. That there are persons who would bring about a collision to advance personal objects, we have no doubt; but their acts should not influence the mass. The men believe, from the acts of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, that they are anxious to get the advantage of them. The company, on the other hand, are under the impression that the members of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association are, as a body, hostile to that company. We may as well state here that after negotiations were opened two years ago on the basis question, which resulted in the meeting of the committees at Mauch Chunk, with Judge Elwell as umpire, that the meeting was broken up by the men introducing a new feature, which had not been entertained before in their deliberations. The men now say that the proposition to reduce the minimum of the basis below $2 50 and $2 75 was not broached at the first meeting at Philadelphia, and was only offered at the second meeting at Pottsville. This is what they say led them to believe that there was an attempt to get the advantage of them on the part of the company, through whom the proposition came, of their resolving to cease work at once at the company's collieries until the matter was settled.

The order to cease work on all improvements after Saturday next, the 17th inst., the day of meeting of the committees to adjust the basis, which, of course, was caused by the stoppage of the men at the collieries has only tended to stir up the men to a greater extent, and make them more united and determined in the course they have taken. If a strike should occur now, and a war be waged between the parties, it will be different from the former difficulties. Then a large part of the business community outside of the direct mining of coal were opposed to the strike of the miners and laborers, and a considerable minority of the men also believing they had not sufficient reason to strike. But, if it occurs under the present circumstances, the whole region will be a unit, as the reduction proposed strikes at the whole business interests of the county, as well as that of the miners and laborers, which will give it a different aspect entirely. During the former strikes we lost a large number of our best miners, who left this region and obtained work elsewhere; and, if the difficulties are renewed, such will be the inevitable result again, which will be another drawback on the region and damage the interests of all parties. We think the men made a mistake in stopping work, as they did, before the 17th inst. But they were informed that such was the object of the company, and they resolved to meet it, as they did, by stopping work. It is therefore evident that both parties are laboring under a misapprehension. As far as we have had intercourse with President Gowen, we know that he is anxious to do all he can for the interests of the men consistent with his duty as President of the company which employs him, and which of course is paramount with him. In letters to us on matters connected with the road he has always expressed the warmest sympathy for the interests of the men on all occasions when the subject of wages, &c., has been alluded to. We have differed with him on some questions, but it has been an honest difference of opinion, the same as we have differed with the men frequently on questions connected with the interests of labor. We can also state that in our intercourse with intelligent miners, and a number of their leaders who have no axes to grind, we have not found one that showed any hostility to the President of the Reading Railroad, but many approved of his policy in regulating the trade, believing that it would result to the interest of the miners and laborers, as well as all other parties interested in the trade. This has invariably been the feeling they expressed. All they feared was that the company might possibly oppress them when it had obtained complete control of the region. On this point they are very sensitive. As we stated before, a misapprehension exists, and, if this can be removed, as it ought to be, and cool counsels prevail, we firmly believe that all difficulties can be adjusted without any trouble.

President Gowen believes that in the present state of the country a little latitude ought to be allowed, to conform to reduced rates if necessary.

The trade was saved last year from great disaster, and suffered less than any other interest in consequence of having adopted a minimum basis of $2 50 and $2 75, together with the association of the companies, and we give it as our firm impression that it will be to the interest of all parties, the carriers as well as the producers, to maintain the basis of 1873 in 1874 in this region, as they have already done in all the other anthracite regions.

SUSPENSION OF WORK IN THE WILKESBARRE MINES FOR REPAIR—STRIKE THREATENED—A BURNING SLOPE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 14.—Nearly all of the works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, in and around this city and at Ashley and Plymouth, are now idle, for the alleged purpose of undergoing repairs.

A fire has been raging in the Kidder Slope of the above company for two weeks past, and has not yet been brought under control. A vast amount of coal has been destroyed, and a number of workmen engaged in fighting the fire have narrowly escaped with their lives.

Nearly 1,000 miners are now idle in this place alone, and this afternoon they held a large meeting. The impending strike was discussed, and they voted to demand an advance of ten per cent. for the ensuing year over last year's basis while coal brought the present price in the market; but, should the price grow less, they would consent to come down as it fell to an advance of four and a half per cent., but no lower. A committee bearing this proposition waited upon Charles Parrish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. He made reply that he could not agree to any advance until he had consulted with the Directors, but in the meantime they might go to work at the last year's basis as fast as the repairs in the machinery of the mines would permit. The men, however, declined to go to work at all unless their demands for an advance were acceded to. The Chairman, before adjournment, requested a full attendance of delegates to a general meeting to be held on the 17th inst. The feeling among the miners generally is strongly in favor of a strike if their wages be not advanced. They claim that they are fully prepared, and think the present a better time to enforce their demands than they will ever have again.

The Riverside Coal Company have not yet paid their miners for November, and they threaten to strike if not paid this week. This company has three collieries within two or three miles of this place.

BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL UNION.

THE NEW RITUAL—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ARCHITECT MULLETT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—The Bricklayers' National Union assembled at Raine's Hall this morning. A discussion was had on the adoption or rejection of the new ritual. Mr. Jas. Hopkins, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the new ritual. He thought secrecy necessary, to a certain extent, and the new order highly beneficial. Several delegates followed in opposition to the new ritual. The question whether the ritual of the United Order of American Bricklayers shall become the ritual of the National Union was then put to the assembly, and lost. The following officers to serve during the ensuing year were then elected: President, S. A. Carr, of New-York; Vice President, James Hopkins, of Indiana; Secretary, J. T. B. Slater, of Maryland; Treasurer, Mr. Hall, of Missouri. The assembly then adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the newly-elected officers were duly installed and sworn into office.

The reports of the special committees were received and accepted.

The report of local Union No. 1, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was read, showing that union to be in a highly prosperous condition.

Milford Spain, of Lodge No. 1, District of Columbia, submitted a preamble and series of resolutions severely censuring A. B. Mullett, United States Supervising Architect, for recommending in his last report to Congress the repeal of the act of June 25, 1868, which constituted eight hours a day's work for mechanics and working men employed by the Government, charging the language of the report as insulting to the intelligence and manhood of workingmen, and as evidence of his ignorance of the dignity of labor, and demanding his removal.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee of five appointed to lay them before the President and Congress. They then adjourned until to-morrow.

A WESTERN TRAGEDY.

COL. STILLWELL, OF ANDERSON, IND., SHOT BY JOHN E. CORWIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Col. Thomas N. Stillwell, who was Minister to Venezuela during President Johnson's Administration, was shot and instantly killed by John E. Corwin, at Anderson, Ind., about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Corwin and Stillwell were disputing about some financial matters connected with the Stillwell Bank of Anderson, when Stillwell drew a pistol and fired. The ball struck a silver dollar in Corwin's pocket, wounding him slightly in the leg. Corwin then fired, hitting Stillwell in the temple, the ball passing through the brain. Corwin gave himself up.

WHAT LED TO THE ENCOUNTER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says: The statement that Col. Thomas N. Stillwell, late President of the First National Bank at Anderson, Ind., had been indicted by the Grand Jury of Madison County for the embezzlement of the funds of that bank, which failed during the recent panic, created considerable comment in this city yesterday. It is said he used the funds of the bank in building a hotel, called the Stillwell House, at Anderson, for his family expenses, and in the purchase of Venezuelan bonds while he was Minister to that country by the appointment of Andrew Johnson. Col. Stillwell formerly represented the district in which he resided in Congress, and was a member of the Greeley Liberal Executive Committee in Indiana during the late canvass. He had been drinking very hard of late years, and his failure was doubtless largely attributable to that fact.

THE MILLERS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The third annual convention of the Millers' National Association met at McCormack's Hall to-day, with rather a limited attendance. Jacob Barnes, of Michigan, President of the association, occupied the chair. The Committee on Transportation, appointed at the last meeting of the association, submitted a report through their Chairman, F. P. Earl, which recites the disadvantages under which millers labor in the matter of freights, and submits a resolution urging upon transportation lines the consideration of the following requests:

First—That flour in packages have precedence of shipment and rates over wheat in bulk.

Second—That a tariff of rates be adjusted upon an equitable basis, without discrimination or prejudice to the interests of millers.

Third—That uniformity and steadiness of rates be maintained—a matter of the utmost importance—without which there can be really no permanency in the market.

A general discussion of the subject of transportation then took place, Messrs. White, of Cleveland, Warren, of Wisconsin, and others participating. Pending a vote upon the report the Committee on Publication submitted a report, which declares the necessity for a national millers' journal, and recommends the establishment of such a paper at New-York, Cleveland, or Chicago by the national association.

WESTERN NEW-YORK POULTRY SOCIETY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The fourth annual meeting of the Western New-York Poultry Society opened here this evening, with the finest and largest collection of fowls, birds, &c., ever made on this continent. There are nearly 1,300 entries. The American Poultry Association, composed of about 300 of the most prominent fanciers from all sections of the United States, holds its first meeting to-morrow afternoon.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The National Cheap Transportation Convention met this morning in Lyceum Hall, Hon. Josiah Quincy in the chair. Mr. Quincy, in his address, advocated legislative restrictions on railroads in the matter of freights, &c., and also the construction of the great national water lines. He referred to the Niagara Canal, the Atlantic and Great Western, the James River and Kanawha, and the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and other rivers. His speech elicited great applause, especially that portion of it declaring the industrial interests of all sections so closely connected that no one could suffer without the other. No business was transacted except the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, of which Col. B. W. Frobel, of Georgia, is Chairman. The convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Lewis D. Thomas, of Iowa, is here. The States are quite generally represented. Many members of Congress are delegates, among whom are Senator Sherman, Representatives Poland, White, of Alabama, and others. These gentlemen have credentials from the Governors of their respective States.

In the afternoon session of the Cheap Transportation Convention the Committee on Credentials reported qualified delegates from fifteen States and the District of Columbia. Mr. Thomas, of Iowa, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee on water routes, consisting of one member from each State and Territory represented, be appointed by the chair, to whom all memorials and resolutions on the subject shall be referred.

Upon motion Canada was included, and the resolution was adopted.

The roll of States was called, and the following delegates were named as the Committee on Water Routes: Alabama, Alexander White; Virginia, Joseph Segar; District of Columbia, James S. Barrett; Georgia, Colonel. B. W. Trobel; Illinois, James M. Allen; Iowa, Col. L. A. Thomas; Minnesota, T. L. Roesser; New-York, W. H. Abell. The other States called failed to nominate, and the committee as named was empowered to add to the same one from each State.

The convention decided to appoint a Committee on Railroad Transportation in a similar manner.

The call of States was repeated and the following delegates were named, with authority to fill, not to exceed one from each State and Territory:

Alabama, Charles Pelham; Colorado, Col. w. W. Grinnell; District of Columbia, James G. Barrett; Georgia, O. A. Lochraine; Illinois, Stephen R. Moore; Iowa, Col. A. B. Smedley; Massachusetts, Josiah Quincy; Minnesota, Dr. Thomas Foster; Missouri, Chas. H. Howland; New-York, F. B. Thurber; South Carolina, W. Lawton; Tennessee, Wm. Maxwell; Vermont, Hon. Luke P. Poland; Virginia, O. N. Derman.

The Chair introduced to the convention Judge Poland, of Vermont, who expressed his interest in the purposes of the convention, but would defer any suggestions until measures were proposed by the convention, and he had duly considered them. He considered the subject of cheap transportation one of equal and weighty importance to the North, South, East and West. While the West deserves the credit of its agitation, the East was ready to join in cordial support. Cheap breadstuffs were as important to New-England as to the West, and the East is as anxious to ship its wares westward at cheap rates, as those in the West who buy them, are to lessen their cost. He hoped to be present as often during the sessions of the convention as his duties might permit.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

INDIAN MISSIONARY WORK.

A meeting of conference with the representatives of the missionary societies engaged in Indian work, was held by the Board of Indian Commissioners at the Arlington Hotel to-day. Mr. Brunot was in the chair. The representatives of the various missionary societies made detailed statements of work performed under their supervision, and the difficulties they encountered. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a class of men for the agencies, which the churches could wish to have, owing to the smallness of the salaries—but $1,500 per annum being allowed by law. In many instances the amount has to be increased from the funds of the churches. The same reason, in a degree, prevents the obtaining of a good class of employes; but a firm determination was expressed to provide good men. The reports of Indian progress, especially among the civilized tribes, were very gratifying, and many valuable suggestions in regard to educating and civilizing the Indians were advanced. Among others, a suggestion to employ an Indian police force to preserve order among the Indian tribes, seemed to meet with much favor. The meeting, by invitation of the Board of Indian Commissioners, adjourned at 2 P. M., and was again reorganized as a meeting of the friends of the Indians, Rev. J. C. Lowrie in the chair.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES.

The subject of woman suffrage was before the House Committee on Territories to-day. Mr. Willcox, a delegate from the New-York Woman's Suffrage Society, said that woman suffrage in Utah originated in an address before the same committee five years ago. Delegate Cannon, of that Territory, admitted this statement was substantially correct. Mr. Willcox claimed the enfranchisement was first proposed as the only practicable mode of extirpating polygamy, and that it would have that effect if the secrecy of the vote was secured by abolishing the marking of ballots with numbers or otherwise; that till this secrecy was secured woman suffrage had not had a fair trial; and said further that the woman suffrage element was unanimous on this question, and that in the forthcoming political combination this element would be powerful. Mrs. Heineman, of Pittsburg, agent of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Society, said if suffrage could be taken from women it should be taken from men for the same reason. She objected to the extension of the common law of 1776 over the women of the Territory of Utah. Mr. Carey stated the Poland bill, which he would accept, simply operated to substitute the common for the civil law, where not modified by decisions and legislation in Utah. To this Mr. Willcox assented, and Mr. McKee, Chairman of the committee, stated that the committee desired this and nothing more. Mr. Carey said the Mormons enfranchised the women of Utah to outvote the Gentiles, and they had no purpose or desire to elevate their women thereby. This latter allegation was emphatically contradicted by Mr. Cannon.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The first steamer of the new line which carries the mail to the Australian colonies, via the Sandwich Islands and the Feejee, will leave San Francisco on the 31st inst. Correspondence should be forwarded to the San Francisco Distributing Post Office. The rates of postage are ten cents to the Sandwich Islands, and twelve cents to the Australian colonies. Prepayment is required. The Postmaster General of New South Wales was at the Post-office Department to-day and arranged with Postmaster General Creswell a postal treaty which will probably be executed to-morrow. It will provide for an exchange of mails by the new line of steamers on the same terms as those already established with the Postal Convention of New-Zealand.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission held a meeting to-night at Willard's Hotel for the purpose of consultation, and will to-morrow have a hearing before the House Committee on the Centennial Celebration.

Gen. Cushing, who was some time ago invited to deliver the address before the Mexican war veterans, has declined the engagement, and the Committee of Arrangements have selected Gen. Negley in his place.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The House Committee on Elections will make three reports on the West Virginia contested election cases, none of which will be signed by a majority of the members of the committee. Five members sustain the legality of the October election, two sustain the August election, and three members hold that neither election was valid. The remaining three members of the committe entertain views differing from any of the others.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. George W. DeLong is detached from the Juniata, and ordered to the Brooklyn; Lieut. R. G. Peck, from the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

TREASURY BALANCES—RECEIPTS.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,589,306; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $41,205,000; coin, $85,278,979, including coin certificates, $44,873,600; outstanding legal tenders, $381,485,315. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $297,134.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Robert W. Hughes to be United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

United States Attorneys—Nathan Webb, for Maine; Oscar A. Myers, for the Southern District of Florida; Geo. R. Peck, for Kansas; H. B. Swoop, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

United States Marshals—S. S. Marble, for Maine; Thos. F. Purnell, for the Western District of Texas.

Pension Agents—Seth M. Barber, at Cleveland, Ohio; Daniel Burton, at Wilmington, Del.

Indian Agents—Joel B. Vosburg, for the Indians of the Two Rivers Agency, California; Chas. H. Roberts, for Great Nemaha Agency, Nebraska; R. F. May, for Blackfeet Agency, Montana; Edmond Palmer, Grand River Agency, Dakota.

Indian Inspectors—J. D. Bemer, of Michigan, and Wm. Van Dever, of Iowa.

Lieut. Col. George Crook, of the Twenty-third Infantry, to be Brigadier General, vice Philip St. George Cook, retired.

Postmasters—Gilbert Robertson, at Troy, N. Y.; Lawrence Hamblin, at Owassa, Mich.; John K. Loring, at Waterloo, N. Y.; James E. Dean, at Fishkill, N. Y.; W. T. Jones, at Chanute, Kan.; John R. Johnston, at Crete, Neb.; Wm. M. Morrison, at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

M. F. Bonzano, to be United States Surveyor General for Louisiana; H. B. McClure, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Mississippi.

To be Postmasters—A. S. Tracy, at Middleburg, Vt.; David Boynton, at Haverhill, Mass.; Willard Howe, at South Framingham, Mass.; B. F. Marsh, at West Winsted, Conn.; G. W. Cornell, at Lansingburg, N. Y.; Gilbert Robertson, at Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. E. B. Cuthbertson, at New-Brighton, Penn.; E. W. H. Ellis, at Goshen, Ind.; James F. Watson, at Helena, Ark.; Charles W. Robbins, at Niles, Ohio; James H. McDougall, at Salinas, Cal.; William McKenna, at Shreveport, La.; Samuel J. Bursee, at Marshall, Mich.; Thomas C. Patterson, at North Platte, Neb.; P. J. Bowdrey, at Fort Worth, Texas; Joseph F. Pells, at Palestine, Texas; Moses W. Bledsoe, at Bonham, Texas; F. P. Baker, at Dennison, Texas; D. O. Sullivan, at Weatherford, Texas; O. F. Hunt, at Tyler Texas; Robert J. Shelton, at Corsicana, Texas.

DESTITUTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

POVERTY AND DISEASE AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES—TYPHOID FEVER FROM THE USE OF SWILL-MILK—A DISTRESSING PICTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—In the far up-town wards of the city, just at present, there is much destitution and sickness. This unfortunate state of affairs is especially noticeable in the Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth Wards. Persons who are well acquainted in these largely-populated neighborhoods, state that hundreds of people are on the verge of starvation, notwithstanding the humane efforts of relief societies, which have not received sufficient pecuniary assistance to extend their work as widely as required. Not only the very poor are suffering, but many who, before the advent of Winter, were living in comparative comfort, are experiencing the pangs of hunger. Some of these unfortunates have been found upon the streets in an exhausted state, and would have died from the effects of exposure had they not received the assistance of the charitable. The miserable inmates of the hovels about Second and Berks streets, "Flat-iron," "Dutch," "Poverty," "Bandbox," and "Nigger" rows, are in a terribly pauperized condition, and diseases consequent on destitution are fast depleting their numbers. The sights to be witnessed at all these places are distressing in the extreme. Typhoid fever is raging in Richmond, and many victims have been carried off by the scourge. The sombre emblems of death are attached to dozens of houses, and funeral cortéges are of almost hourly occurrence.

The prevalence of this disease is chiefly attributed by the physicians to the use of "swill-milk," which is produced and vended in the neighborhoods. The production of this unwholesome milk is very large in Richmond. Numerous swill dairies have been visited, and the cows are found to be in a fearfully diseased state. The stench at these places is sickening, and quite sufficient, the medical men state, to create contagion. The larger proportion of the deaths are those of infants who generally have been fed upon milk of this impure kind. One hundred and thirty-one infants have died within the past week. The fever now prevailing is of the most virulent type. Although the attention of the city authorities has been called to the traffic in this diseased milk, no action has ever been taken by them. The misery and disease are not confined to the districts here mentioned, but extend in a milder degree to all portions of the city. The relief associations and other charitable societies are doing a noble work in ameliorating the condition of the needy, but their means are unequal to meet the demands on them.

THE CANAL BOARD.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER AND SALARIES OF CANAL OFFICERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, on motion of Mr. Willers, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the State Engineer Surveyor, and Canal Commissioners, with the Auditor of the Canal Department, to inquire into and report to this board what reduction may, without detriment to the management of the canals, be made in the number of Canal Superintendents and other canal officers appointed by this board, and also what reduction, if any, can be made in the salaries and compensation of officials who receive their appointments from this board.

CALIFORNIA.

THE STEAMSHIP CHINA—THE CHINESE PRAYING FOR HER SAFE ARRIVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The news that the steam-ship China was spoken at sea, all well, Dec. 19, has done much to allay anxiety for her safety, but the Chinese here, who have on board a full outfit of idols for their new temple of worship, are constantly at prayers for her arrival in port. The steam-ship Colorado, also from China and Japan, is due to-day. The weather continues very cold for this region.

WRECK OF A COAL-TOW ON THE OHIO RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 14.—An Ohio River steam-boat, the Samuel Clark, towing sixteen loaded coal-barges from Pittsburg to Louisville, while passing under the Newport Railroad Bridge at this city, was blown against a pier on the Kentucky side, and nine of the barges sunk, and two others so damaged that they were landed for repairs. The property was for the most part owned by Daniel McLean, of Pittsburg, Penn., and the accident will occasion a loss of not less than $16,000.

EX-CITY TREASURER GAGE'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—To-day being the time fixed by the Criminal Court for the appearance of Ex-City Treasurer Gage, to plead to the indictments recently found against him, his counsel, Leonard Sweet and Wirt Dexter, appeared, and asked a postponement of the case until they could have time to consult in regard to it, which they had not had the opportunity of doing. After some explanation it was finally agreed that the hearing of the case should be postponed until the 23d inst.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A collision occurred at East Buffalo last night, between the 8:25 o'clock train on the Niagara Falls branch of the New-York Central Railroad and a switch engine. Three passengers were slightly injured. The engineer of the switch-engine and the baggageman on the train were quite seriously hurt. The blame attaches to the switch engineer, who ran into the passenger train, which was not in motion. The delay to traffic was trifling.

ARREST OF A POSTAL CLERK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14.—A postal clerk on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, from Davenport to Council Bluffs, named Cowles, was yesterday arrested for opening letters and purloining their contents, and has made confession of pilfering extensively through many years.

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Both Houses, in joint session, to-day, elected Hon. Allen G. Thurman to the United States Senate.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION YESTERDAY.

THE TRACKS OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS—THE REVENUE LAWS AND THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The National Board of Trade resumed its session this morning at Rialto Hall, Frederick Fraley, Esq., President, in the chair. Under suspension of rules Mr. Stephens, of Cincinnati, presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to Congress on the subject of the international commission to regulate the tracks of ocean steam-ships on the Atlantic, and submitted a resolution that the board heartily indorses it, and requests Congress to take the necessary action immediately. Mr. Stephens said it was hardly necessary to press the matter; the delay in establishing tracks for inward and outward bound vessels had been caused by rivalry of various lines. If tracks of sixty miles or more were laid down, Captains would always be careful when crossing them, because they knew the particular points of danger. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

The subject of construction of Revenue laws, as submitted by representatives of the Boston Board of Trade yesterday, was resumed. Mr. Bond presented the following additional resolutions from that board:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the board the laws under which the Customs duties are now collected are complex, cumbrous, and difficult to understand, and in connection with the demoralizing system of rewarding informers by moities and with the arbitrary powers vested in officers, who are themselves informers, to seize books and papers, they too commonly serve as a trap to honest importers and encouragement to corruption, oppression, and bribery.

Resolved, That these evils are so great, and are exerting so destructive an influence on the morals of trade, that we respectfully ask Congress, in the name of the commerce of the country, at once to do away with all rewards to informers and all penalties and confiscations for the benefit of salaried officers of the Customs; to take from such officers all powers of arbitrary seizures of books and papers, and to enforce the sacredness of private correspondence when intrusted to the nation's keeping in the mails.

These resolutions brought out a sharp debate. Mr. Nourse, of Boston, said that as Gen. Butler had presented a bill in Congress for the abolition of moieties, it might be presumed that the Committee on Codification of the Laws were in favor of it. The object of bringing these resolutions forward is to act upon that great wrong that arises through the influence of rewards to informers. It was a reproach to our laws as tending not only to the employment of spies, but often of traitors to the interest of their employers. The objection is this, that a man remains in the employment of a house, perhaps in the capacity of entry clerk. How readily and easily he can enter into collusion with the officers of the Custom-house, by which day after day an accumulation of technical wrongs can be rolled up, while no intentional wrong can be committed. It is against the iniquity of this system that we would appeal to Congress. Moieties were, he said, a relic of the old tariff. Smuggling was then not a disgraceful occupation, and many of the most eminent merchants systematically endeavored to evade the payment of the duties. Gentlemen in the same condition of life would now scorn to do it. The present existence of the system supposes that every merchant is a scoundrel. We need no such law, and its existence causes a great reproach on the mercantile interests of the country.

Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, said that he sympathized strongly with the first resolution, but apprehended that the second was too sweeping, and it was unwise for the board to pass it. He had done business with the New-York Custom-house for thirty-two years, and in all that time no Appraiser ever returned to alter an invoice as submitted by him, and he believed that Mr. A. T. Stewart, perhaps the largest importer in the world, could say the same. While we are obliged to collect moneys by Revenue laws, let us not, he said, so broadly and absolutely forbid their execution; it would nullify any attempt to punish fraud. There are dishonest men in all our commercial cities engaged in defrauding the Revenue laws. There is not an honest merchant that has not an interest in sustaining the execution of the laws.

Considerable opposition to the second resolution was developed after Mr. Chittenden's speech. The first was adopted unanimously, and the second referred to a special committee, to report to-morrow.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of the financial question. The committee made the following report:

Resolved, First—That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommend to Congress that there shall be no further issues of irredeemable paper money whatsoever.

Second—That in the opinion of this board, it is the first duty of the Government to provide for the retirement and cancelation of so much of the legal-tender issue as has been taken from the so-called 44,000,000 reserve.

Third—That it is the imperative duty of the Government to restrict its expenditures in every department of the public service to the lowest possible point, and that strict economy be instituted in all appropriations.

Fourth—That Congress be requested to so amend the National Banking law that the banks shall be compelled to hold the coin they receive for interest on their bonds hypothecated as security for their circulation as a part of their reserve until their reserves in coin shall be equal at least to thirty per cent. of their circulation.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHITTENDEN.

The entire day was consumed in discussion of the above report. Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, led off by saying that for the first three of the resolutions he would heartily vote, but not for the last. He expatiated upon the difficulties of knowing what to do with our paper currency. The whole trouble was in the fact that the faith of the Government was pledged to this currency. He compared the present time with the crisis of 1857, when worthless banks went under, and declared that the best thing for us to do now was to reform the national banking system out of sight. Continuing, he said: Now, shall we do this? My proposition is that Congress shall provide immediately for the regular redemption of national bank notes in legal tenders, and remove all limits from the circulation of national banks, as is now secured by law. This proposition will bring the present system to its mettle. He instanced five banks that he knew of that, under such a reform, would be compelled to go into liquidation, and he believed that they would be followed by one-half of the national banks. He knew of one especially that failed in the crisis, and was now keeping itself up by borrowing money from farmers and laborers, and giving certificates of deposit at seven per cent. There would be many such astounding revelations if Congress would provide for redemption, and for the illimitable circulation of national bank notes, secured as at present by deposits of gold bonds. It would be contraction, and not expansion. The New-York banks have many millions of currency in their vaults, and they want legal tenders for it. They could not stand the present system any longer. Is the Government to stand forever at the back of such a disgraceful system—one that, to the mercantile interests of the country, is intolerable? If Congress would pass his substitute for the fourth resolution, and adjourn in a week, the whole question would settle itself. We have, he said, a great deal too much currency, and we only need it to be distributed. How can it be otherwise when Congress legislates as to how much currency the South or the North or the East or the West shall have. They might as well legislate on how much merchandise should be imported into Louisiana, or any other State. I have faith, said Mr. Chittenden, that the irresistible law of nature will control the subject, and control it immediately. I do not believe it possible for Congress to enact any new and beneficial financial system before there shall come such a revelation of what the national bank system has brought us to as will be astounding to the country. I look for such a revelation, or if it does not come, for a crash that will carry with it nearly every sound business firm in the country. We boast of raising 4,000,000 bales of cotton, but they cost us more than we receive for them. It is the same way with our grain product; we spend more on it than we get. We see the workings of this in the poverty of the Government and of our great cities, all because of the failure of a proper insight into a national banking system that was good enough for the war, when we had to float no immense national debt, but is a dishonor to us now. It can only be broken as slavery was broken, by the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumter. I believe that the crash will come this year, but if it does not, it will come after the next period of expansion. This convulsion will come to destroy our present system as violently as slavery was destroyed.

Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee—I will ask the gentleman if the National Banking law does not now provide for the redemption of notes in legal tenders?

Mr Chittenden—Yes, Sir; but that provision is not operative, because the limitations upon it are such that the banks ascertain that all their currency is sometimes wanted, and so they fall in the habit of stowing it away in their vaults or lending it out in short loans until it is wanted. The removal of this limitation will accomplish my object under the present statute. Mr. Chittenden concluded his speech with another illustration of the effect of his scheme in bringing a great number of the national banks into liquidation, thus producing contraction instead of expansion.

Mr. Chittenden's speech caused a good deal of excitement, and a prominent member remarked that his scheme was simply an invitation to the national banks to cut their own throats.

REMARKS OF MR. STEVENS.

Mr. Stevens, of New-York, argued that the notion of redeeming national bank notes in legal tenders was nonsensical, because the former were always as good as greenbacks except in times of crisis. We must apply to Congress to put a value to the greenback, or else redemption will never be asked. Mr. Chittenden's theory is in error, because with an unlimited circulation we shall never get back to specie basis. It is no interest at present to have national bank notes redeemed. A bank will give credit upon them as readily as upon legal tenders. What is the use of an unlimited currency? It lies in bank vaults, and if the bank officer becomes anxious over its idleness he lends it out. The result is that it gives facility to the importer, increases the balance of trade against us, and piles up that which must be paid in coin. If we have an illimitable currency, the next thing will be for an international greenback that shall be irredeemable. We shall then go to work to prove that everything since the days of Abraham has been all wrong, and that paper is the proper thing. He should oppose putting out any more money that is not redeemable in coin. The debate was continued at considerable length, but no new views were elicited. Dorr, of Chicago; Marsh, of Kansas City, and Smith, of Cincinnati, argued in favor of an expansion of currency, or at least, no diminution from its present volume. The tendency of the arguments was that the business of the country could be transacted on a reduced financial basis. Mr. Dorr made a violent attack upon the capitalists of the East, as the men who drained money from the West and kept it always in debt. Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, advocated free banking as proposed by Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Chittenden offered the following resolution in lieu of the fourth in the report of the committee:

Resolved, That national banks shall be required to provide for the redemption of the notes or legal tenders at the chief points of specie imports and exports, and that all restrictions upon the circulation of national banks under existing laws for securing the same shall be abolished.

He advocated the adoption of the resolution, saying that the demoralization consequent upon the existence of 1,900 national banks through the country, doing business without any fear of being compelled to redeem their circulation, must be ended some time, and that there was no better time than this.

Mr. Merwin, of New-York, objected to the continual repetition of the two words "expansion" and "contraction." They were two bugbears that should be lost sight of. We should consider what are the demands of the country. He thought that we should secure the circulation and permit its free issue. He thought we needed a large increase of currency for the increased needs of business, and favored a free Banking Law. He also thought it was necessary to get back to specie payments as soon as possible, and recommended that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Banking and Currency Committee of Congress in the consideration of financial measures.

Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

First—That it is the sense of the National Board of Trade that Congress may properly receive from the National Treasury, the banks, and the business interests, the terms of a plan of adjustment upon which the legal tenders and national bank circulation may be brought, by joint action, to and held at the specie standard.

Second—That the selection by the President of the United States of three persons representing trade interests, and one or more the Treasury, and the appointment by the national banks of three persons on their part, would be a proper representative body to prepare such a statement.

Mr. Stevens submitted the following as a substitute:

Resolved, In the opinion of the convention, the true policy of Government is to make a $50,000,000 loan at the best terms in the European market, and with the proceeds of coin.

Resolved, Therefore, to take in the reserve of $44,000,000, and, in addition, withdraw $15,000,000 of fractional currency, the remainder to be used for current expenses of the Government.

Upon motion, the Committee of the Whole rose, and was discharged from further consideration of the subject. Mr. Nourse, of Boston, offered a motion to recommend the matter to a committee, which occasioned a spirited debate, and was finally voted down unanimously.

Upon motion it was ordered that debate should remain open to 1 o'clock on Thursday, at which time the question should be put.

Mr. Townsend, of New-York, criticised the resolutions of the report, and offered a series of resolutions in lieu thereof, pending the consideration of which the hour of 4 arrived, and the board adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The strike of the employes of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, which was commenced on Monday, is more serious than has been already reported. Not only have the malcontents, who number about 500, torn up the rails between the principal stations and disabled the engines, but the telegraph wires have been cut and all communication prevented from the prominent points to this city. The cars have been broken, and much damage done to other property of the company. No trains are passing from Pemberton Junction. The western terminus of the road and all the connections are interrupted. All passenger travel and freight traffic are completely suspended. It is learned at the company's offices that the back pay of hands amounts to about $40,000. Although the finances of the corporation are somewhat crippled on account of the great expenditures made necessary by the extensive improvements, all wages will be paid at an early date, the officers giving their salaries and the stockholders their dividends for the purpose. The business of the company is now in charge of a Receiver. It is positively denied that the company is bankrupt. The freight traffic is remarkably good and is steadily increasing, which is building up the resources very considerably. Arrangements are being perfected to carry merchandise over the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Passenger travel will be resumed as early as possible, or as soon as some satisfactory arrangements can be made with the strikers.

TAMMANY'S PRIMARY FRAUDS.

The Democrats of the Westchester towns recently annexed to this City have, no doubt, been always familiar with and ready to wink at political devices of a fraudulent character when they were practiced in the interests of the party on days of election. Persons generally obnoxious have also succeeded in rising into power and influence in their party organizations by trickery, but a spirited opposition has almost always thrust the obnoxious individuals into the background. According to the statements of the newly-annexed Democrats who have appeared before the temporary Committee on Organization of the new Tammany General Committee, they have been entirely unaccustomed to such audacious frauds as were perpetrated at the recent Tammany primaries in their locality, and begin to believe that they are powerless to establish the kind of local organization they desire, now that the Tammany Hall machinery has put in motion for their Government. Great dissatisfaction exists in the new Twenty-third Ward over the manner in which the primary election was conducted, and the two inspectors of election are unreservedly charged with the most unblushing frauds in their canvass of the votes polled. The primary was held pursuant to the call of the General Committee, on Monday of last week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., at Kirchoff's Central Hall, Morrisania. Messrs. Burns and Lysaght were the inspectors appointed by the Tammany Committee, and it is alleged that they were unprovided with poll-books or lists, to determine who were voters. It is charged by the Westchester County official Democratic paper that a man it stigmatizes as the "notorious Mooney" and a "gang" of repeaters voted fully 400 illegal votes, and that they were backed up by policemen in their interest. Men who came to vote, and did not have a particular colored ballot in their hands, were challenged and hustled out of the poll-room. It is further alleged that the "gang" declared elected by the inspectors, each paid $2,500 for being "counted in." Over 1,000 votes were cast when the polls closed. There were thirty-two tickets in the field, each having fourteen names for delegates. There were accordingly many thousand names to examine and count, and yet the inspectors professed to have canvassed them all in less than two hours. It is alleged by the contesting delegates that it would be impossible for two inspectors to do the work fairly in less than eight hours. The delegates, whose election is certified to by the inspectors, are Flanagan, Cauldwell, Mooney, Bowen, Ryan, Ebling, Gibney, Edell, McGrath, Monks, McCarty, Clarke, Morris, and Lennon. William Cauldwell and J. C. Mooney, two of the delegates, were candidates for State Senator and Sheriff in the late election, and appear to be particularly distasteful to a large portion of the Westchester Democracy, headed by the *North New-Yorker*, the official Democratic paper of Westchester County. After hearing a large number of excited contesting delegates from the new ward yesterday, the Tammany Committee dismissed them with an assurance that their case would be decided upon as soon as possible. To-day contestants from the new Twenty-fourth Ward will be heard by the committee, and the Chairman, Mr. Kelly, says that the business of the committee will be finished before Saturday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. H. H. Wells, of Virginia, and Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John Love, of Indiana, and Mayor Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. H. Rice, of Maine, and Judge P. B. Hulett, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; James T. Fields, of Boston, and Henry G. Parker, of the Boston *Gazette*, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. A. W. Palmer, of Dutchess County, N. Y.; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland; Miss Charlotte Cushman, and Miss Stebbins, the sculptress, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL is recommended by the New-York Fire Insurance Companies.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Death from Fire.

On Tuesday, at daybreak, Jacob Stiner, with his wife and daughter, lost their lives by fire breaking out while asleep at their residence in 60th st.

The TUNNICLIFFE FIRE-DETECTOR AND ALARM, at a nominal cost of $1, will give a timely notice of a fire by a loud report, sufficient to awaken all persons in an ordinary four-story house. Send and get one at No. 697 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.—Particulars in pamphlet wrapping Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

SLATTERY—WOLFE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride, by the Archbishop of New-York, FRANK J. SLATTERY, of Dublin, to MARIE, daughter of the late Udolpho Wolfe, of this City.

TYNAN—WALSH.—At St. Stephen's Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, by Rev. Father McGlynn, EDWARD TYNAN to ELENOR F. WALSH, all of this City. No cards.

VAN DER SANDT—WOLFE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride, by the Archbishop of New-York, RICHARD VAN DER SANDT, of Utrecht, Holland, to NEINA MARY, daughter of the late Udolpho Wolfe, of this City.

WINTRINGHAM—PARKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14 at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Long Island, by Rev. Dr. Hall, SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM to SUSAN PARKER, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BARTON.—Jan. 5, at Omaha, Neb., of hasty consumption, SARAH ANNA, aged 32, wife of John Barton, and second eldest daughter of the late Henry Wilkins, of Beverly, Yorkshire, England.

☞ English papers please copy.

BEEBEE.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, LUCY S. A., wife of F. Humphrey Beebee, and daughter of Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, of this City.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 207 East 127th st., Harlem, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Glenham, N. Y., Dec. 27, JANE COOPER, in the 76th year of her age.

DUNHAM.—At Queens, Long Island, at his residence, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, 1874, after a long and severe illness, HENRY R. DUNHAM, in the 66th year of his age; formerly of New-York City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at his house at 12:30 P. M., on Wednesday, 14th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at Hinsdale Station on arrival of 11 A. M. train via Central Railroad from Hunter's Point. The remains will be conveyed to the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, on Thursday morning. Carriages will be in waiting at Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, New-York side, at 10 A. M., on arrival of train from Hinsdale.

GREGORY.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, 1874, FLORENCE ADELAIDE, infant daughter of George G. and Eliza F. Gregory, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 148 East 49th st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

LEGGETT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 12, GEORGE F. LEGGETT, son of Susan P. and the late Edward W. Leggett, in his 24th year.

Funeral services at Christ Church, corner of 5th av. and 35th st., New-York, Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MONROE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH MONROE, mother of the late Wm. D. Mangam, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Milton Knapp, No. 367 Carlton av., on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MURDOCK.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., suddenly, EMMA C., beloved wife of Reuben M. Murdock, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of 7th av. and 22d st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

OWEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 13, ANNA EUGENIE, twin daughter of Edmund C. and Rosamond H. Owen, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Funeral services at No. 242 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ODELL.—On Monday, Jan. 12, GRACE SEYMOUR, twin daughter of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. N. Seymour, No. 158 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 15, at 11 A. M.

ROBERTSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 13, MARGARETTA, wife of Andrew J. Robertson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 19 West 35th st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

STINER.—The funerals of Mr. JACOB STINER, his wife, and daughter DEBORAH, will take place on Thursday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of their son-in-law, Mr. M. H. Moses, No. 62 East 54th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7:30. Sale of a very select and choice COLLECTION OF BOOKS, being the library of a well-known connoisseur, comprising one of the most elegant assortments of STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS offered this season, having been selected with great care, consisting of the best editions, all in costly bindings, viz.: British Poets, 118 vols., half morocco; Boydell's Shakespeare, gallery folio; Lever's Works, 20 vols., half calf; Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols., half calf; Niles' Register, 50 vols.; Scott's complete Works, 100 vols., half morocco; London Art Journal, 26 vols., half morocco; London Punch, 31 vols., half calf; Encyclopædia Britannica, 22 vols., half Russia (last edition;) Dickens' Works, 26 vols., half morocco; &c., &c.; also, four very handsome black walnut, carved library cases. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 2D AV., CORNER 13TH ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENTY-TWO Directors of this institution will be held at the Infirmary on MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

RUPTURE.—DR. MARSH, LATE OF THE FIRM of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., will receive his patients at Astor House, rooms Nos. 18 and 19. Ladies' entrance, Vesey st. S. MARSH.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Quite eclipses the more more conservative periodicals of the day.—*Boston Journal, Mass.*

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CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"AIDA," BY C. WELS, 75c.; "Chant De Guerre," GOTTSCHALK, $1; "New-Year's Galop," ARONSON, 30c.; "Christmas Bells," WILSON, 50c.; "Fille De Mme. Angot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Invincible Galop," SIMMONS, 40c.; "Sing, Sweet Bird," GANZ, 40c.; "Sea Swallows," GABRIEL, 40c.; "Looking Forward," ARTHUR SULLIVAN, 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING, UNDER the auspices of the TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, WM. HAW, JR., President, will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av., corner 116th st., on FRIDAY EVENING next, to ratify the nomination of HORATIO P. ALLEN for member of Assembly. Hon. Benj. K. Phelps and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

Committee of Arrangements:

Col. A. P. KETCHUM, JAMES R. WATSON, JAMES DAVIS, Major J. D. TERRY, ISAAC T. REEVE, BENJ. PAGE.
OTIS T. HALL, Chairman.

INDEPENDENT, REPUBLICAN, AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT, JAMES H. SULLIVAN, The unanimous choice of the citizens at the mass meeting held Jan. 10, 1874, at No. 2,279 3d av.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Republican nomination for member of Assembly, HORATIO P. ALLEN.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 28 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, President.
Wm. GARDNER, Secretary.

CUBA.

THE CHANGE IN THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1874.

The change of Government in Spain has caused the liveliest satisfaction to the ultra Spaniards. All the old-time officials and ex-officials, slave-owners, speculators in gold, Custom-house smugglers, and adherents of the Alfonzo party wear delighted expressions of countenance, and shake hands with warmth as if they were now saved from the attacks of their enemies and from being once more the undisputed masters of the island. A few easily-excited individuals were influenced by the momentary excitement, and believing the stories purposely circulated and a day later repeated by the *Voz de Cuba* and *Diario*, that gold had fallen immensely, hurried off to the Exchange offices to convert their specie into paper. About eight thousand dollars were thus sold at eighty-five per cent. premium, and the sellers also were sold, as on Monday gold had reassumed its stand at ninety-five per cent., while to-day one hundred is asked for it. The new Government is supposed to do away with every innovation to preserve slavery; to send troops to Cuba and to thus allow the acclimatized Spaniards in Cuba, and their associates, the slave-owning Cubans, to live in luxury and without incurring any danger, at the expense of unacclimatized Spaniards. The latter come here as soldiers, and are sent into the field badly equipped. The only certainty they have of any recompense for their valor and privations is that they will remain alive if they are not killed by Cuban bullets or Cuban fevers. A statement appeared in the papers that a Catalonian company had offered to furnish 10,000 men to come to Cuba and fight. This manner of offering gives the movement a certain commercial character, and reminds one of the trade which the Churfuerst of Hesse made with the King of England. But the change of Government in Spain will certainly not prove as beneficial to the Spaniards as they suppose. The first favorable impression has already been lessened by the information that Castelar was not the instigator and abettor of the military mob which kicked the members of the Cortes out of their hall and inaugurated a new Government, composed of old political, ambitious hacks, who were in power before, and then failed to pacify the country. The *Voz de Cuba* praises Castelar for his co-operation in this *coup d'état*, or, as it ought to be called, this *coup de baïonettes*. The *Voz* cannot disguise its unlimited satisfaction at the fall of the Castelar Government.

THE NEWS OF THE CHANGE.

The announcement of the change effected in Spain was of the usual stereotyped form. Victor Balaguer, the new Colonial Minister, felicitates the army, navy, the noble and loyal volunteers, who with so much patriotism sustain the country. Having thus "soft soaped" everything that has a gun in its hands, he begs the Captain General to salute all. This all undoubtedly means the remainder of the people. Balaguer says the new Ministry is disposed to maintain liberty, order, the integrity of the nation, and all other holy interests. Not a word is breathed about slavery, or any of the ills affecting Cuba. Jovellar shows plainly that he was not a friend of the late Government, the following being his answer to the Minister's telegram:

The army, navy, volunteers, and all the loyal inhabitants of the island receive gratefully the kind expressions of your Excellency, and offer the homage of their most enthusiastic good wishes. Full of holy love for our country, and having placed their unlimited confidence in the men who are called upon to rule the destinies of the nation, they will double their efforts in behalf of honor and national integrity. The Government may, therefore, depend upon us, not only for a full compliance with our duty, but also for a most decided will to co-operate with the Government in its high intentions concerning this province. Be so kind as to accept, as Colonial Minister, our special and affectionate consideration.

JOVELLAR.

This telegram was first submitted to all the Generals and leading spirits of the Casino, and after they approved of it Jovellar sent it. It is a bona-fide manifestation of the pro-slavery party, and the General acted unwisely in giving out that this telegram represented the opinions of all the people loyal to the Spanish Government. The Republicans are not satisfied with it, and, although in the main they conform with the announced intentions of the new "Rigoletto" Government, they object that the hump has not received any special mention, and that, instead of favoring abolition, the telegram indicates the contrary. They could not expect anything else, as Zulueta will not deprive himself of the income derived from his wife's plantation in Cuba. The Alfonso party needs the influence and money of the slavery party, and they have made an open bid for it. If the money and influence is not forthcoming, the new Government will probably change its policy on the Cuban question.

HOPES OF THE SPANIARDS.

The change of Government and the tenor of the numerous telegrams [illegible]ved from Madrid, announcing among oth[er] things a certainty that slavery will not be meddled with; but, on the contrary, be protected to the utmost extent; the granting of extraordinary powers to the Captain General, which revive the laws of the Indies, and from a province change Cuba again into a colony; the probable declaration of martial law, and the consequent draft which is expected to produce 20,000 able-bodied fighting men; and an early solution of the financial question, which now is no longer viewed with such grave apprehension, owing to the downfall of the Federal Republicans—the change and the tenor of these dispatches have contributed to make the Spaniards feel hopeful again, and none of them believe now what they were certain of only a week ago, namely, that their hour had come, and that Spain and its power in America were things soon to be classed with those of the past. Men who would not have ventured last week to engage in even the smallest speculation are to-day willing to do almost anything. Spanish and foreign merchants who predicted ruin and mistrust are now hopeful, and express the fullest confidence in being enabled to recover the losses of the past eighteen months. With very few exceptions nearly every merchant considered himself and his neighbors little better than bankrupt, but this feeling has almost entirely disappeared. Gen. Acosta remarked to me yesterday evening: "Everything has changed; the removal of the present Captain General of Porto Rico and the adoption of laws which under the old Government could not have been carried out; the proposed conscription; the concession of extraordinary powers, and the certainty of obtaining all the money necessary to carry on the war and meet all other expenses lead me to believe, as I may, indeed, assert as a fact, that the revolution will have died away in another year. The Captain General is now studying my plan to carry on the war with activity, and it is certain to result in the suppression of the rebellion." As Gen. Acosta is, perhaps, the man best acquainted with the war in Cuba, being a native of the island, and not one of the money-making class of officials sent here from Spain, his words deserve attention. His views on the situation have hitherto proven correct. Gen. Acosta is immensely wealthy, and, like Riquelme, is not to be confounded with Generals of the Ampudia kind.

EX-MINISTER SOLER.

Ex-Minister Soler, the great Republican and anti-slavery man, (!) has left his official quarters at the palace, and is now the guest of Mr. Zulueta. He will return to Spain, via New-York, leaving here on Saturday on the City of Havana. The remainder of the party will return to Spain direct by the next mail steamer, excepting Mr. Garcia Ruiz, editor of the *Pueblo* newspaper in Madrid, who will remain yet for some time. The mission of Mr. Soler has been a failure, and owing to the change of Government in Spain, will produce an effect contrary to that intended.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The opera continues to go on under difficulties. A Spanish baritone named Palan made his first appearance yesterday evening as *Rigoletto*. His voice is fair, but he has no idea how to use it, and he made a complete fiasco. A year's rest and several years' study might render him a good singer. Mme. Lucca, as usual, has, by overexerting herself, fallen sick. Whenever she appears, and strains her voice, she always requires several days' repose. Miss Marchetti, the celebrated South American prima donna, (she is a native of Italy,) has been engaged to take Mme. Lucca's place, and appears on Saturday in "Traviata." Mari has met with better success than formerly. It is stated that a new tenor has been sent for from Mexico, neither Vizzani or Verati pleasing the public. Mazucco, the contralto, affords plenty of room for amusement, her figure and even her singing being fit provocation for continuous laughter. Jamet has suited the public; his companion, Rossi Galli, is nearly always hoarse. Mlle. Muraka is the great favorite, and her singing in "Lucia" called forth most enthusiastic applause from the audience. It is undecided as yet whether the company will proceed to Mexico, as nearly all the artists object to sing with Mme. Lucca, private quarrels and difficulties, for which Mme. Lucca is blamed, being the alleged cause of their attitude.... It is announced that Gen. Merelo, the Segundo Cabo, will go to Santiago de Cuba, and assume command of the Eastern Department; he was there once before, but failed to do anything extraordinary, and that at a time when he had fourfold resources.... From Cuban sources we learn that a column of 600 Spaniards left Puerto Principe, and was defeated by the Cubans, who followed the retreating Spaniards into the very streets of the town, the forts not daring to fire as they would have killed more of their own men than of the enemy's. The Cubans are certainly making headway, and if they were only provided with a sufficiency of arms and ammunition would soon have a still larger force in the field. The capture of Col. Montaner and most of his men, is confirmed by private letters from the Central Department.

DEATH OF A GREAT SHEEP-OWNER.

SUICIDE OF PEDRO C. ARMIJO, OF NEW-MEXICO.

The telegraph has announced that Pedro C. Armijo, of Albuquerque, New-Mexico, committed suicide by shooting himself through the body near the heart, on the night of Tuesday, Jan. 6. The Denver (Col.) *News* gives an account of the young man, from which we quote as follows:

"Pedro C. Armijo—or Pete Armijo, as he was familiarly termed by his English and American friends hereabouts—was about twenty-three years of age, and was descended from one of the first Spanish families of New-Mexico. His people are immensely rich and boast the finest estates and most extensive properties in the South. Born at Albuquerque, he was reared among the Spanish population, but, upon gaining his youth, was sent to the Christian Brothers' College, a Catholic institution in St. Louis. There he received the foundation of his education, his business attainments having been subsequently perfected in the banking-house of Northrup & Chick, in Wall-street, New-York. After leaving the banking business he returned to New-Mexico and engaged in sheep culture and herding, an occupation which had been followed by his family for generations. He took charge of immense flocks and managed their sale in the Northern markets. For this purpose he came to Denver last Summer and remained here until Fall, disposing of his stock to Eastern and Territorial purchasers. At one time he had herded three miles from Denver 10,000 sheep, and it was estimated by those who knew the extent of his flocks that he controlled over 250,000 head of sheep in his own territory and the vicinity of his home. He became known throughout the United States as the 'Sheep king of New-Mexico,' and the magnitude of his transactions was familiar to every stock man in the country. During his sojourn in Denver, Armijo, while he may have lived a fast life, at least made hosts of friends by his honest nature, his outspoken way, his straightforward commercial transactions, and his warm heart; his failings were the failings of one whose liberality exceeded his better judgment. He spent his money prodigally, apparently paying no heed to the future, but he knew no such thing as selfishness. Armijo was betrothed to Miss Otero, sister of the wife of Benito Baca. She is spoken of as a noble young lady, but whether there was any disappointment in the affair is beyond our knowledge. A fact it is, that he idolized the young lady with all the fervor of his nature, and repeatedly spoke of the engagement and happiness he anticipated when the betrothal should be consummated. One evening in November last Pedro Armijo and a few friends went to the room of Foster, the medium, at Charpiot's Hotel, to participate in a seance. During the sitting Foster told Armijo that he (Armijo) would come to a violent and tragic death, but refused to tell him the nature of the death. After the seance, the writer of these lines (who was one of the parties at the seance) met Foster and asked him why he did not tell Armijo how he would die, and Foster replied that he did not wish to frighten him. He then told the writer that Armijo would be shot—either murdered or take his own life. The fact had passed from our mind, although it was related to several parties at the time, and was only revived by the terrible news that the young man had, indeed, taken his own life with a pistol-ball. Armijo left Denver in November for his home at Albuquerque, expecting to return in the Spring. His death will be mourned by many who knew him well. His shortcomings will be forgotten, his goodness of heart will always be remembered."

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

The London *Daily Standard* of Dec. 16, has the following:

"Some important facts in reference to the loss of the Ville du Havre are given in the current number of our scientific contemporary, the *Engineer*. This vessel was built in 1865, and cost at that time something more than £170,000. She was subsequently lengthened and otherwise altered, being converted from a paddle into a screw steamer, at a cost which is said to have considerably exceeded £100,000. The value of the vessel on her completion was put at £190,000, but her insurance was only to the extent of £120,000 at the time she was lost. The alterations made in her were such as to increase her length from 363 feet to 413. Her length was therefore quite equal to the height of St. Paul's, measured to the top of the cross. She had the fame of being excessively long, but the proportion between her length and her beam was slightly less than 9 to 1. The fatal blow was struck a little more than one-third of the way from the stern. Her build was massive, and she was a strong vessel, although our contemporary suggests that the material might perhaps have been applied somewhat more skillfully. The capacity of the ship was great, her carrying power, with a draught of twenty-four feet, being estimated at fully 9,000 tons. She had no less than eleven water-tight bulkheads. There was a pipe leading from the engine-room to every compartment of the ship, and the main engines, as well as the donkey-engine, were arranged to pump her out by means of this. There were also one or two force-pumps in each compartment, to be worked by hand, and there were two other pumps elsewhere. It is difficult to say what more could be done to make a vessel secure. The iron of which she was built was apparently tested with sufficient care, and was of good quality, and there was no stint in the use of it.

But now we come to what may be termed the weak point—though even here the designer of the ship showed great care. Among the eleven bulkheads there were three which were pierced with doors. Each of these bulkheads had two doors, and they were so made as to be capable of being closed water-tight like the bulkheads themselves. But supposing all these doors to be left open, the four central compartments would then be all in communication with each other. Reckoning from the stern, the blow from the Loch Earn was delivered in the first of these central compartments, which was, in fact, the engine-room, the bow of the Scotch ship coming in between the two cylinders. Only one bulkhead in the engine-room was pierced with doors. Hence, had these been closed, the collision would only have affected that compartment. [illegible] were made for closing them from the upper deck. The handles by which the screws were to be worked for the purpose of closing the doors tight were fixed to the screws, so that by no chance could they go astray and be missing at the critical moment. When the crash took place a hole was made in the vessel's side, which is estimated by one of the survivors as measuring 35 feet in width by 12 feet in depth. It is incidentally mentioned that as the Loch Earn drew off she swung round in some degree, so that her bowsprit swept the side of the Ville du Havre, tearing away the rigging of the main and mizzen masts. The topsails being set, and the masts being of light construction, the latter soon fell over the side. The loss of life consequent on the fall of the masts was purely accidental. But how are we to speak of the doors? If these were open one-third of the ship would be flooded, and the weight of the in-rushing sea would necessarily send her to the bottom. One of the engineers states that he attempted to close one of the doors, but could not accomplish the task. He says that the rush of the water was too great. But our contemporary doubts the explanation, and says that, in fact, the failure of the attempt could not possibly be due to the pressure of the water against the door. The probability is urged that no attempt had been made to shut the door after the day the vessel went to sea, and that the screw or some other part of the gear was corroded. It should have been the duty of somebody to see that these doors were always in working order. As it was, no one seems to have thought of the doors except this solitary engineer, and he only at the last moment. It is sad to reflect that if this single bulkhead had been properly secured the whole vessel might have been saved, and certainly sufficient time would have been allowed for saving those who were not killed by the falling masts. It may be right to ask whether any of the English ocean-going steamers are subjected to similar neglect. It is vain to build vessels in compartments with water-tight doors in the bulkheads, and every contrivance for getting rid of the water, if the doors are to be left open and the apparatus allowed to get out of order."

FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The December number of *Frazer's Magazine* has a rather suggestive article on the business of agriculture, as it will be followed by the farmers of the future. People have been accustomed to regard farming as a quiet and somewhat poetical vocation, removed in a great degree from the stronger and faster currents of social progress, and tending to exclude the efforts and chances that wear out the lives of men in other modes of industry. The georgics and pastorals of the poets have greatly helped to give us these ideas of a country life; and under the older conditions of society their descriptions had a good deal of truth in them. But, a little thought would tend to show how that "land-question," as it may be called, was, from the beginning, a source of strife and turbulence. There is no need to recall the agrarian troubles of the ancients—those of the Roman Gracchi for instance—or point to the rural population of Ireland so long engaged under Capt. Rock in expostulating, with a blunderbuss, against the unreasonableness of the landlords—to say nothing of the Sioux and Modocs wondering on what part of the habitable continent they may be allowed to kill their buffaloes and raise a little corn. In the nature of things, the land will still continue to be a cause of much controversy and unrest everywhere, though, of course, the elements of disturbance will change with the change of the world. The business of farming will fall more and more under the laws of mechanical industry and commerce, losing all its old associations of poetry or war, and coming down to the hard level of political economy. Evidences of such a result are making themselves visible every day, and among them we may set down the nine thousand "granges" or so, the farmers of which certainly mean business and not bucolics. The system of modern production on a large scale in all the departments of human industry must include those granges or farms, and do away in time with those little holdings which contented the ideas of agriculturists in by-gone times, when every rood of ground maintained its man—a praiseworthy state of things, in the opinion of the old philosophers. Statesmen, too, held the same opinion; and one of them, a Roman Consul, declared that the man was a dangerous citizen of the commonwealth who held more than seven acres of land. In our time, however, the increase of population makes a larger amount of food production necessary and profitable, while the helps of chemistry and the facilities of the railways will open the minds of the farmers to the "possibilities" existing in the ground they cultivate. All our industries tend to aggregation; and it would be curious enough to speculate on the time when the needs of economy and large manufacture will do away with the smaller centres of production. We see how the principle works already in a number of our industrial departments, and how impossible it would be to check it, if any one were so unwise as to attempt it. It is the natural law of commerce, and all the improvements and discoveries of the time tend to maintain it. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to think that the production of food for the increasing millions will be governed by the same law, making large farms the rule, and abolishing the small ones.

Such a result would come sooner to the countries of the Old World, where the land is worn out in a great degree, where the populations are very dense, and where science and economy are more needed, than to a land of large fertile spaces like ours. The abovementioned writer in *Frazer* elaborates the idea for the benefit of his countrymen. He looks to a time when farming will be a commercial speculation, like other branches of enterprise, and carried on by large joint-stock companies, issuing shares of £10, £20, or £50, and working on large areas, say of 3,000 or 10,000 acres. All the aids of modern science, the discoveries of Davy, Leibig, and other chemists, would of course be brought into the system. Every great idea involves other great ideas, and this vast model farm would help to solve the problem at present perplexing the large cities and towns—that is, the disposal of their sewage. It would contract with its nearest town for such a valuable auxiliary; and the latter would be gathered into tanks on the most elevated part of the ground, whence it might be most easily distributed. It was recently objected against this drainage that it gave an unpleasant flavor to the vegetables and milk produced by its means; but the discussion that ensued in the journals showed that such a result came of bad management and over-dosing, and that, when properly diluted and mixed, the sewage was a very excellent fertilizer. Then, those great farms would have their steam-engines to grind cake and corn, and crush vegetables. They would have their own butchering departments, and would send their meats direct to the cities, and still more directly to their own agents or salesmen in those cities, lessening the prices for the public benefit. Along with all these appliances and means, say of a meat farm, they would have refrigerators, enabling them in Summer to send out their merchandise in the best condition. There would also be milk and cheese farms, and other specialties of the sort. The cultivators of such farms would be able, with the help of manures and irrigation, to increase the number of their crops of grasses and vegetables—to stimulate nature, as it were. The writer in *Frazer* suggests a cheap sort of sugar as a manure for certain vegetables, and also shows how vegetation may be helped or forced by the application of electricity. This last carries us, of course, somewhat beyond the agricultural experience of the present day; but a number of observations and experiments tend to show that electricity, which is sometimes applied with benefit to the bodies of human beings, can also modify the growth of vegetables, and may yet revolutionize all our ideas of matter, motion, and growth. Everything, in fact, seems to indicate that farms will increase in size as the world increases in population, and that the profit of cultivating the earth will be as great as that of any other kind of industry or trade. The Jewish Rabbis have, or had, a saying that 100 shillings in trade will give a man meat and wine, while 100 shillings in land will give him only cabbage and salt. But the change of the times will tend to put that proverb out of countenance, and a lot of ground in the country may come to be as valuable as one in the city. Farms will become factories. They will no longer be portrayed in georgics and bucolics, but indicated in prices current, and quoted on the Stock Exchange.

A CELESTIAL MONARCH.

The following is the Chinese account of the late interview between the Emperor of China and the foreign envoys at Pekin:

"Since his Majesty's assumption of power, rain and sunshine have succeeded each other in due season, and the public mind has been tranquilly at rest. As regards the audience of the foreign envoys, what they wanted at first was to be carried in sedan chairs within the great gate of the palace, (T'ai-ho Men,) and to enter the reception hall wearing their swords. They demanded that the Emperor should descend from his throne, and, with his own hands, receive their letters of credence; but upon this the Grand Secretary, Wen-hsiang, smashing his tea-cup into fragments, sternly opposed the idea, and thus it came to be agreed that the audience should take place at the Tszu-kuang Ko on 6th day of the 6th month. The ceremonies were rehearsed on the preceding day at the Tsung-li Yamen. This was done in an informal way, amid chatting and laughter, and no particular attention was paid to the matter. On the day itself the entire brigade of Guards was on duty at the west park gate, in bright array and with drawn swords. The French, American, British, Russian, Prussian, and Austrian representatives—in all twelve persons from six different countries—were all permitted to wear their swords, and were introduced by heads of departments from the Tsung-li Yamen within the gateway of the park. As they passed each entrance in succession the gate was locked. On reaching the foot of the dais, the high functionaries of the Tsung-li Yamen led them up the steps. His Majesty having ascended the throne, the envoys were led to the space at its foot, when they performed the ceremony of inclining the body. They did not kneel. By the side of the steps there was placed a yellow table, and the envoys stood in rank to read out their credentials, the British having the leading place. When he had read a few sentences, he began to tremble from head to foot, and was incapable of completing the perusal. The Emperor asked, 'Is the Prince of your country well?' but he could utter no reply. The Emperor again asked, 'You have besought permission to see me time and time again; what is it you have to say?' but again he was unable to make an answer. The next proceeding was to hand in the credentials, but in doing this he fell down on the ground time after time, and not a syllable could he articulate. Upon this Prince Kung laughed loud at him before the entire court, exclaiming, 'Chicken-feather!' and gave orders to have him assisted down the steps. He was unable to move of his own accord, and sat down on the floor, perspiring and panting for breath. The whole twelve shook their heads and whispered together no one knows what. When the time came for the assembly at the banquet, they still remained incapable, and dispersed in hurried confusion. Prince Kung said to them: 'You would not believe that it is no light matter to come face to face with his Majesty; but what have you got to say about it to-day? This is what we Chinese call "chicken feather," and it will be a joke for the whole empire!' At the time (of presentation) the throne was not more than a few paces off, and yet, as (the envoys) themselves declare, they did not get sight of the celestial visage. Everybody says there must have been some divine apparition before their eyes, to cause them to tremble and be afraid as it turned out."

ITALY.

PARLIAMENT—THE CONSISTORY—THE NATIONAL PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 22, 1873.

Parliament adjourned day before yesterday, and the vacation will continue for two months. These long resting-spells are no great help to the finishing up of public business; but, to many of the Deputies, they furnish a convenient escape from the irksomeness of legislative life. The members of the Lower House of Parliament take their duties "easy," supported by a charming optimist confidence that whatever they do, or neglect to do, all will go well. Signor Minghetti, the Minister of Finance, has the heaviest load on his shoulders, which, to outward appearance, he carries hopefully, for whenever you meet him he wears the chronic smile of a good nature not easily disturbed. His associate and strong prop in the Cabinet, Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, sees nothing but fair weather all round the compass, and his aspect is as placid as these December Italian skies. By the happy turn of events, most of the wind has been taken out of the sails of the opposition in Parliament, and as for those sad people, the leaders of the Clerical Party, nothing is left for them but to bite their nails with vexation. So, on a superficial view, you see that this graceful pinnace of Italy appears to be skimming along over an unruffled Summer sea. But the tranquillity is at best but momentary, and no one knows from what direction the storm may come, or how soon the Bishops, and other ministers of a religion of peace, will succeed in raising it. These witches are brewing disorder, and the great peril of Europe is a religious war; for the sacredotal class are doing all they can to provoke it.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

Here we are at the vigil of Christmas, and few signs are given that the festive season has come. At St. Peters the mourning and the sulkiness continue for the dead temporal power. The ill-humor is toward man as the agent, and Divine Providence for permitting, by his good favor, events to take their natural course. All through the Christian world, songs of joy are raised on the morning of the Nativity, and the star beams upon the foreheads of many millions, to whom it is the symbol of hope in all lands. Meanwhile, the Holy Father sits on his gilded throne, wearing a sullen scowl, because the trinkets of his temporal office are taken away. His jeweled "*tre-regno*" has become a crown of 'golden sorrow."

THE KING'S MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

A little ripple of gossiping criticism has been produced here by the announcement in the *Almanac de Gotha* for 1874 of the morganatic marriage existing between the King of Italy and his old flame Rosina, now known as the Countess Miraflori. In well-bred circles of fashion, it is considered profane to publish what royal personages wish to keep secret. The left-hand marriage of Victor Emmanuel is an old story, and most people know about it, and two grown-up natural children are living witnesses of the antiquity of the King's love and the sincerity of his present affection. For the rest, less is said than formerly of the irregularities of Victor Emmanuel, and the ecclesiastics in looking into their records find that even Popes were not entirely exempt from similar frailties.

THE PAPAL CONSISTORY.

To-day the long-expected Papal Consistory has been held, and scarlet hats and mantles have been distributed to twelve conspicuous members of the episcopacy in Austria, France, and Italy. Indeed, Portugal and Spain have not been left out, and a *piatto* goes to Lisbon and Madrid, as well as two left in Rome. On this occasion the Pope has created also fifteen Bishops. If any new proof were needed to show to the Roman Catholic world that the Holy Father is enjoying full liberty of action in the exercise of his functions, as chief priest, it was given by the meeting in the Vatican this morning. So entirely were the prelates left to manage their own affairs, without any intermeddling of the political authority, that the public did not know what Cardinals or Bishops had been, or would be, positively made until after action was taken and the names printed in the clerical organs. The indulgence shown to the Vatican, without any corresponding return, is bringing upon the Government a larger and larger measure of criticism and abuse from the less patient members of the political brotherhood. As long as the Government is able to hold the Pope "tight" it has no fears of any consequences damaging to its authority which can follow from the antagonistic action of the Papacy. The liberal course pursued is wise, both on the ground of policy and justice. The Italian Kingdom feels itself strong in the support of a large majority of the population, and the anxieties of the past, and those which still linger, are those which spring from disturbing influences, to come, possibly, from the outside.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW.

I have more than once referred to the fact that the Civil Marriage law is one of the questions upon which the struggle is going on between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in Italy. The law, as it at present exists, leaves to parties intending matrimony the liberty to have either the civil or religious ceremony performed first; but makes the former in all cases binding and indispensable to a legal alliance. The Church declares the civil process unnecessary, and kicks against it. Indeed, under the influence of the ministers of the altar, the imprudence has been committed of omitting the civil ceremony altogether. According to a report lately printed in the official journal, the number of these imperfect, or illegal, marriages, exceeds one hundred thousand in the entire kingdom. In the eye of the law these 100,000 couples are living in a state of concubinage. But the more serious consequences are those which may follow in the future. The offspring of such connections are not legal heirs, and in cases where persons come forward to contest the title to property innumerable litigations will be likely to follow, with great wrong done to children, who find themselves the helpless victims of the folly of their parents. It is proposed to modify the law and make it more severe, and the scheme is now in the hands of the Parliamentary Committee. According to the alteration proposed the religious rite will be null if it is not preceded by the civil ceremony, and any priest who administers the sacrament of marriage before the rite is performed before the civil Magistrate is to be punished with fine and imprisonment.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The newspaper press of Italy is doing its work, and the fact should be mentioned that a gradual improvement in the quality is going on. As the Italian genius follows the traditions of the Latin race, so the press of the country, like that of France, can hardly be expected to reach the expansion, or enterprising standard, of that of England or the United States. The *Opinione*, which has been printed for five and twenty years, and for trustworthiness the best in Italy, is soon to be enlarged to the dimensions of the French journals, and its influence for good to this country will not become less. Signor Dina, its conductor, is a Jew, and has been connected with it from the beginning, and the tone of his articles furnishes a good example to the passionate clerical organs, who frequently show their good taste by taunting the son of Israel with the religion of his fathers, as if to be faithful to that could be a crime for which he must be made to suffer. Various attempts have been made in the past two or three years to publish in Rome a newspaper in the English language. Three or four of these enterprises, one after the other, have failed; but, not discouraged by these profitless efforts, a new trial is made the present Winter by the publication of a daily paper called the *Italian News*. It is sold at the price of six cents, and has the assurance of the usual six months' success. As did the others before, it bears at its head the announcement that it is an "English and American journal." As for the Italian newspapers, not many of them that are ever heard of, are characterized by the wild tone of licentious factions. From this excess the country has so far, in great part, escaped.

DISREPUTABLE AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

The shameless writers of the *World* and some of the other organs of the Democratic Party, in their attacks upon the Government of their country, are perhaps hardly conscious that the harm they do is more to the cause of Democracy, which they claim to represent, in its struggles among European populations, than any possible damage they can do to the Republican Party, now governing the United States. No man, and certainly no journalist, who has not lost all sentiment of patriotism, and sense of honor, as well as self-respect, can be indifferent to the reputation which his country enjoys in countries in which civilization of manners has got beyond the rude forms of discipline of the human race in a half-savage state. There are those in Europe who hate the name of democracy, and not less the United States, whose more honest and self-respecting citizens have been making worthy effort to represent it. I have seen cited in the organs of the antagonist party in Europe, the coarse attacks and vulgar exaggerations of the American journals to which reference is made, and our people must hold those newspapers responsible for utterances which damage to a degree which we cannot estimate the good name and public honor of the country which every true patriot must hold as sacred as his own personal reputation. Our people must fix the disgrace upon the intemperate and reckless writers who have no rule of conduct except their own partisan passions. It is the duty of decent citizens to see to it that such men do not escape punishment justly due, by being driven out of respectable circles.

THE CAUSE OF LONDON FOGS.

"What is the cause of these dense fogs?" asks the *Builder*, which says: "Those who have studied the question reply: A fog is formed by the mingling together of masses of air of different temperatures, and may properly be termed an earth cloud, because it is formed at the surface of the earth, and seldom rises many feet above it. A London fog does not in general extend much beyond the height of the houses. During its prevalence one may, by ascending St. Paul's Cathedral, obtain a clear atmosphere, while underneath the dark vapor is rolling like a sea, through which the spires and steeples rise like the masts of stranded wrecks. London fog is not equal in density in all places; a long, depressed line marks the course of the Thames, and the deepest darkness hangs over the most crowded neighborhoods. Before the act of Parliament was passed requiring the London factories to consume their smoke, the fog was particularly dense in the localities of the great breweries. The height of the fog is greatly determined by the nature of the subsoil. If it is clayey it stands high, and low if it be of sand or gravel. Defrance states, in his *Treatise on Vapor*, that fog is occasioned by a descending current of air, which beats down the smoke and rolls it over the surface of the earth. At this time a current of air may be observed to descend through the chimneys which have no fire, producing a strong odor of soot; thus proving the existence of descending currents in the atmosphere. Therefore, if the smoke of tons of thousands of chimneys be discharged into the air, and there mingled with watery vapor, and then again forced to descend, a dense fog must necessarily ensue. It is generally considered that those fogs which have a peculiar taste, and cause the eyes to smart, owe their disagreeable properties to gases and vapors produced by the combustion of fuel, and from this source the atmosphere is charged with carbon, sulphureous, nitrous, and pyroligneous acids. A moderate wind will usually break up a fog, but an increase of temperature without wind tends to increase its density. It has often been observed that during the middle of the night, until early in the morning, London is free from fog, which, however, sets in as soon as the fires are lighted; sometimes it clears away for a short time at noon, and increases in density as evening approaches and the gas is lighted. London fog has also a peculiar tidal motion, which tends down the river toward the marshes, and an extraordinary amount of electricity frequently accompanies thick driving fogs. Fogs and epidemics often accompany each other. They have, it may be, a common origin, or perhaps the one is the cause of the other. Dr. Prout, in his Bridgewater treatise, specially refers to a certain poisonous gas, seleniuretted hydrogen, which exists in the atmosphere during a fog, the smallest atom or bubble of which, when inhaled by the nostrils, excites pain. This is followed by catarrh and pains in the chest. During the recent fog, as is well known, both human beings and animals perished, probably through the inhalation of this poison."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874.

Chiefly owing to the snow-storm of this morning, trade in Live Stock was very small, but as the quality to hand reached to good, prices were sustained. Beeves were sold in small lots; prices ranged from 8¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb. weights from 5 cwt. scant to 7 cwt. Milch Cows were held on sale. Veals were not quoted and grass Calves sold at $8 ₩ head. Sheep sold in large lots from 5½c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Lambs, in small lots, from 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Packers offered from 5⅝c. to 5⅞c. ₩ lb. for live Hogs, but some were held for 6c. ₩ lb. City dressed sold from 7¼c. to 7½c. ₩ lb. Market Pigs at 8c. ₩ lb. Western dressed sold generally at 6¾c. ₩ lb., with a few at 7c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards Judd & Buckingham sold 223 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,080 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 429 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,920 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,190 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 170 Canada Sheep, weight 16,890 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; held on sale, 3 cars of Sheep. T. M. Reid held 1½ cars of Hogs on sale. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 29 Lambs, weight 2,350 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 6 Lambs, weight 430 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 170 Michigan Sheep, weight 13,080 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 167 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,410 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 458 Michigan Sheep, weight 35,660 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 117 Sheep, 12,790 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 95 Canada Sheep, weight 12,330 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 38 Canada Sheep, weight 4,360 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb. Shipped for Demerara, 85 choice Canada Sheep, terms private. T. Kirby sold 42 Sheep, weight 3,450 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 55 grass Calves at $8 ₩ head; held on sale, 1 car of good Kentucky Sheep.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

The remnant of the Western-dressed Texan Beef reported last week has just been cleared off from 3c.@4c. ₩ lb. Seven cars of same shipped from Denison are now on sale, held at 6c. ₩ lb. Western-dressed native Beef shipped from Detroit cleared off from 8c.@4c. ₩ lb. No fresh shipments to hand. City-dressed Beef sold from 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed Mutton from 8c.@10c. ₩ lb.; country-dressed Mutton held back; City-dressed Veal in demand and very scarce from 13c.@15c. ₩ lb.; country-dressed Veal from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb.; City-dressed Pigs at 8c. ₩ lb., with a few top lots at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; State Pigs, country dressed, weights from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. State Pigs, light weights, sold from 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.; Jersey Pigs, country Dressed, weights from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.; choice Jersey Pigs, light weights, sold from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Western dressed Hogs, quality coarse, average weights 200 lbs. upward, ₩ head, sold from 6⅞c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.; Western dressed Hogs, quality good, average weights 200 lbs., downward, sold from 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Trade in West Washington Market, and on the wholesale stalls in the market proper, is better than it has been since Christmas, the great crowd of comestibles, forwarded for the holidays being at length disposed of.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards, week ending Jan. 12, 1874: 1,099 head of Horned Cattle, 9,547 Sheep, 262 Calves, 9,577 Hogs, 3 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards, for yesterday and to-day: 7,579 Hogs, 1,427 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, for yesterday and to-day: 1,207 Sheep, 27 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 6 cars reported to arrive, were 918 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,247 head, or 358 cars, against 284 cars for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at strong yesterday's prices. About 1,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 190 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,461 lbs., at $4 87½@$6 60; 150 head Texas Steers, ranging from 895 to 1,120 lbs., at $4 50@$4 70; 130 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,108 lbs. to 1,335 lbs., at $4 60@$5 87½; 34 head State Steers, ranging 1,330 lbs. to 1,475 lbs., at $5 40; 125 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,206 lbs. to 1,406 lbs., at $5 55@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ¼c. advance on all grades over last week's rates. Sales of 1,800 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 to 106 lbs., at $4 50@$5 93; 500 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 to 91 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50; 500 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 91 to 117 lbs., at $5 75@$6 06¼. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,900 head, against 15,500 head for the same time last week. Good Hogs scarce, and the market dull; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 62½; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The market for Wool is very firm, but transactions are only to a moderate extent, sales being restricted somewhat by the indifference of holders to sell. Manufacturers, however, are purchasing such desirable lots as are wanted. The general impression among dealers is that prices must continue to advance. Sales of Saxony, Double Extra and Treble Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 52½c.@62½c.; Wisconsin and Michigan at 50c.@54c.; California Fall and Spring, 25c.@35c.; Combing and Delaine Fleece at 57½c.@60c., and Superfine and Extra Pulled at 50c.@60c. ₩ lb.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Flour dull; lower grades declined; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 75@$5 25; Extra do., $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra do., $6@$6 50; Treble do. do., $6 50@$7; Family, $7 50@$8 25; choice do. Fancy, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat—Spring lower at $1 28@$1 28½ for No. 2 do.; closing at $1 28 bid; Winter firmer at $1 46 for No. 3 Red; $1 65 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn steady at 59c.@60c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East Side, on track and in elevator; 60c.@60½c. February. Oats dull and easier at 44½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm and higher; sales of Fair to Good Medium at $1 20@$1 35; Prime to Strictly Prime at $1 40@$1 58; Choice, $1 60@$1 65. Rye higher at 85c. Whisky higher at 98c. Pork steady; small lots of Hardside sold at $15@$15 25. Green Meats higher, at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c.@7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides. Dry-salted Meats firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon firm and unchanged. Hams in pickle, 14 lbs. average, sold at 10½c. Lard in good speculative demand; sales of Steam at 9c., seller last half of February; Live Hogs steady; most arrivals of poor quality; sales of shipping grades at $4 90@$5; Packers $5 10@$5 50; bulk of sales at $5 30@$5 40; packed since Nov. 1, 400,000. Cattle steady at $3@$3 75 for fair to good Texans; $5 25@$5 75 for fair to choice Native Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; concessions would have to be made to sell. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 26½; No. 2 do. $1 23¼ cash; $1 25 February; $1 28 March; No. 3 do. sold at $1 17½; Rejected, $1 10. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 59½c. cash or January; 60¼c. February; 66¼c. May; Rejected old, 55c.; new, 51c.@52c. Oats quiet, weak, and lower at 42¼c.@43¼c. for No. 2 February; Rye steady at 79c.@81c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 3 Spring at $1 34@$1 40, the outside price for North-western. Provisions dull and drooping. Pork dull and lower at $14 35 spot; $14 55 February; $15 March. Lard lower, but closed steady at $9 cash; $9 10 February; $9 35 March. Bulk Meats quiet and weak at 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Short Rib Middles, loose, spot; Short Clear Middles, loose, March, 8c. Green Meats steady; sales of Shoulders, 15 lbs. average, at 5½c.; Short Rib Middles, 7c.; Hams, 16 lbs. average, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged at 6c.@6¼c. Whisky firm at 97½c. Stock of Lard on hand, 69,650 tcs. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 216,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,500 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 22,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 509 bbls.; Wheat, 5,950 bushels; Corn, 8,597 bushels; Barley, 1,660 bushels; Rye, 566 bushels. Exports—None reported. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat quiet, but firm; but little doing; $1 72 offered for White Winter, and refused; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 55; do. No. 2 do., $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 48; Red Winter, $1 55. Corn in good request; sales of 800 bushels new, on the track, at 72c. Oats quiet and firm, at 50c. for Western. Barley in good demand; sales of 500 bushels No. 3 Chicago, to arrive, at $1 45; Canada held at $1 55@$1 63. Rye nominal at $1. Barley-malt quiet; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is quoted at $35. Clover-seed steady at $8 50@$9. Timothy held at $3 50. Flax-seed in demand at $2 15. Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 25; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 64; Western Amber, $1 68@$1 72; White, $1 85@$1 90. Rye steady at 90c.@93c. Corn active and in demand; new Yellow at 83c.@85c. Oats dull, at 60c.@62c. for White. Groceries—Very small business. Petroleum in fair demand; Crude at 10c.@10⅛c.; Refined, 13⅜c.@13¼. for January, 13½c. for February. Whisky is held at $1 02 for Western, in iron.

CINCINNATI, Jan 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm at $1 48@$1 53. Corn firm at 60c.@63c. Oats firm at 45c.@50c. Rye firm at 93c.@95c. Butter unchanged. Provisions opened firm, but closed a shade easier; business small. Pork quiet at $15 50. Lard quiet but firm; 8⅞c. bid for Steam, held at 9c.; Kettle, 9¼c. bid. Bulk Meats—Business small; sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides held at 8c. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders, 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats quiet; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7½c.@7¾c.; Hams, 18 and 19 lbs. average, 8⅜c. Live Hogs steady; sales of good Shipping at $5 20@$5 35; Packers', $5 40@$5 50; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 800. Whisky strong at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 25½; No. 2 at $1 23¾; February, $1 24½; March, $1 27. Oats firm and in fair demand at 41c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and weak at 79½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50. Hams in pickle sold at 9½c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 5¾c., loose; boxed Middles, nominally 7½c.@8c. Lard firm at 9c.@9¼c. for Kettle, 8¾c. for Steam. Live Hogs steady at $5@$6. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 49,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 50½ for Amber Michigan; February, $1 53½c.; Michigan, $1 60; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 45½; Michigan, $1 56@$1 57. Corn dull and unsettled at 65½c. for High Mixed; February, 66½c.; March, 68c.; May, 71c.; New, 63½c.@64c.; Low Mixed, 64c.; New, 63c.; no grade, 64c.; New, 60c. Oats firm at 49½c. for No. 1; 48½c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 25. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 50@$6 60. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Corn and 5,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unchanged and steady. Corn quiet, but firm; receipts light; Southern White, 85c.@93c.; do Yellow, 82c.@85c.; Mixed Western firmer at 87c.@88c. Oats firm and scarce; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@65c. Rye firm, $1. Hay firmer and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork, $16 75@$17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee buoyant at 25½c.@28c. Whisky firmer at $1 02.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 6,000 bushels Canada Spring at $1 45, in bond. Corn firm, but quiet; held at 80c. Barley firm; sales, 3,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 73@$1 75. Peas scarce; sales, 3,700 bushels Canada at 90c., in bond. Corn-meal; $1 65 for Bolted and $1 60 for Unbolted ₩ cwt. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24@$25 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—Flour held higher. Grain firm. Wheat unchanged. Corn—Sales of White at 66c.; Mixed, 65c. Oats—Sales of White at 60c.; Mixed, 55c. Provisions firm. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c., Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c., loose. Bacon sold at 7½c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 9½c.@9¾c. for Tierce, 9¾c.@10¼c. for Keg, 8¾c. for Steam. Whiskey sold at 96½c.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 64 for Extra; $1 57½ for No. 1 White; $1 49 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 66c. for new; 67c. for old. Oats in good demand at 47½c. Hogs sold at $6 40@$6 50. Cloverseeds sold at $5 15@$5 20. Receipts—2,000 Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $6@$9 50. Corn in good demand at 70c. Oats firm and scarce at 57c.@58c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats—Advancing tendency; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—Grain dull, and prices firm and unchanged. Wheat held at $1 55 for No. 1 Red; $1 48 for No. 2. Corn sold at 70c.@71c. for old Mixed; 66c.@67c. for new. Oats—Sales of No. 1 State at 50c.; White, 51c.; No. 2, 48c. Petroleum unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Wheat dull, but firm. Rye in small bag lots held at 90c. Corn rules firm at 85c.@87c. for new; 88c.@90c. for old. Barley firm at the recent advance. Malt held at $1 90@$1 92. Oats steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 39¼c. Resin firm; $2 07½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 80 for Hard; $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 55.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix.
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, } Executors.
EDWARD MARTIN,

jy31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.

au21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.

au28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 165 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, } Executors.
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER,

o16-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

o9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

ja15-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS J. PACKWOOD, plaintiff, against MARY A. C. PACKWOOD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City-hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 6 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and three cents, with interest at eight per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1869, on eight thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents thereof, from the 1st day of May, 1871, on ten thousand five hundred dollars thereof, and from the 9th day of May, 1871, on five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-five cents thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873. A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1873.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d18-law6wTh*

FINANCIAL.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUCKING Wool and Leather Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

Amount of capital $1,000,000, all of which has been actually paid in.

Amount of existing debts, $236,968 09.

CHARLES HAUSELT, President.

M. ARMSTRONG, Vice President.

J. MOVIUS,
HENRY BUCKING,
GEO. A. VROOM,
P. O. STRANG, } Majority of the Trustees.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Geo. A. Vroom being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the above-named corporation, and that the above report is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. VROOM, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1874, A. D.

MOSES M. ROBINSON, Notary Public, New-York County.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the Select Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner, (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Wednesday, Jan. 14) was very fair, and considerable business was transacted, all the legal sales announced for the day, with one exception, being consummated. The property, however, all sold low, and was mainly purchased by interested parties. The following is a review in brief of the proceedings:

Wm. Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Bernard P. Kernan, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23.6 by 95.1, situate on Madison street, south side, 216.5 feet east of Scammel street; for $13,300, to Moses May, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. These same premises were knocked down last week to a purchaser who refused to comply with the terms of sale for $14,400. Mr. Kennelly also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, Thos. A. Rogers, Esq., Referee, one lot, in size 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street, for $7,600, to Joseph Allen.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, S. J. Storrs, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick front house, with lot 16.10 by 75, No. 231 Delancey street, south side, 53.6 feet west of Cannon street, for $4,700, the purchaser being E. M. Willett, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Thos. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, sold a lot 24.10 by 75, with a small cooper shop thereon, located on Water street, south side, 350.2 feet west of Jackson street, for $3,550, to Robt. and George Hag dock, executors and plaintiffs in the legal proceedings.

The sale by Joseph McGirr, of five lots, with unfinished brown-stone-front buildings thereon, situate on Madison avenue, at the north-west corner of Sixty-third street, heretofore several times adjourned, was again adjourned to the 28th inst. No other real estate business was transacted.

James D. Waterbury, No. 687 Sixth avenue, reports having recently sold, at private contract, the four-story high-stoop stone-front house, and lot 21.0 by 55 by 100.5, No. 40 West Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $41,000; also, a plat of ground 40 by 100.10, with house and stable thereon, located on 23d One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 100 west of Third avenue, for $11,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 20 by 53, and extension, 13 by 20, with lot, 20 by a fair depth, No. 37 East Twenty-ninth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues; possession given; a desirable property. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. W. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 16.8 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. T. Emery, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Gilbert H. Crawford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 25 by 91.11, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue; term of lease, twenty-one years from May 1, 1869.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. J. Waldmeier, Referee, Esq., of a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 5-story brick tenement house and lot, Madison st., s. s. 216.6 ft. e. of Scammel st., lot 23.6 x 99.11 ..... $13,300
1 lot, 10th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 161st st., 25 x 100 7,600

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 3-story brick front house and lot, No. 281 Degraw st., s. s., 383.4 ft. w. of Cannon st., lot 16.10x75 ..... $4,700

By James M. Miller.

1 shop and lot, Water st., e. s., 300.2 ft. w. of Jackson st., lot 24.10x70 ..... $3,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Findlay st., e. s., lot No. 65, map Melrose, indefinite, 60x100.
Dyer st., s. s., Harlem Railroad, w. s., 150 ft. s. of W. 6th st., 50x135x50x125, Fordham.
Rivington st., e. s., 16.9 ft. s. of Sheriff st., 18.9 x 100.
Stanton st., n. e. corner Willet st., 50x100.
Spring st., n. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Mott st., 23.9x84.6.
Suffolk st., No. 56, 18.9x50.
29th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9; 29th st., n. s., 76 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x76.5.
30th st., n. s., 318.6 ft. w. of 7th av., 21.6x 98.9.
85th st., n. s., 1064.9 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x80.6.
45th st., n. s., 243.4 ft. e. of 9d av., 16.8x 100.5.
124th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x 100.11.
124th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x 100.11.
127th st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 8th av., 75x99.11; 126th st., n. s., at corner of Madison av., 25x 99.11; 128th st., n. s., corner of Madison av., 25x99.11; also the award of $232.100 allowed by Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the ground taken for opening Madison av.
153d st., s. s., 146.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 20x 100, Morrisania.
Fordham av., w. s., between 8th and 7th sts., 40x100, Morrisania.
Opdyke av., s. e. corner 1st st., 92.8x100, Morrisania.
Walton st., w. s., 415 ft. n. of Elis st., 100x184.
2d av., s. s., 34.6 ft. n. of 8th st., 37.0x125.

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Cedar st., e. s., 120.1 ft. w. of Vesey st., 25 ft. front and running through to and fronting on Vesey st., 25 ft. $40,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 187, front basement office, 5 years, per year $4,500
3d av., corner of Southern Boulevard, Morrisania, 3 years, per year 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, suitable for a society, club, dispensary, or other business, on 8th street st., running through to 9th street, with a front of 40 feet, deep one side and 110 feet on the other, containing four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

JOHN G. PIERCE, NO. 105 BROADWAY, REAL estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property. Special attention given to the sale of estates, renting, collecting, &c. Gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
100 4th av., near 12th st. Established 1853.
Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 20, 22 West 50th, 1, 17 East 52d, 22, 31 West 52d, 15 East 48th, 31 West 39th, 7 West 54th; 58 av., 438, 584, 781.
E. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, handsome new three-story brown-stone house; all improvements; cabinet finish. Apply on premises, No. 149 East 37th st., of D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—HOUSES and lots, No. 211 Spring st. and No. 169 West 32d st. Address E. STEVENS, Dunkerque Station, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 9, 11, 17, 19, 21, 35 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation,
SUITABLE FOR
Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the
DREXEL BUILDING
BROAD AND WALL STS.
TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF, HEATED BY STEAM.
The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MERKEL, No. 20 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—NO. 157 CHAMBERS ST., FOR BUTTER, cheese, and produce business; possession given immediately. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 293 Broadway.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR TO LET WITH GOOD basement, No. 416 2d av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE four-story English-basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 41st st. Apply to HORNE MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM, A HOUSE, with all modern conveniences, in a pleasant locality. Address, for two days, H. M., Box No. 4,207 Post Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 19 WEST 34th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply on premises.

TO LET—NO. 19 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a furnished house, with all modern conveniences

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES.

THE PROPOSED STOCK EXCHANGE BANK AND CLEARING-HOUSE — SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The Commercial Bank yesterday elected the following Board of Directors: N. A. Cowdrey, H. M. Taber, John T. Agnew, U. A. Murdock, James Bryce, Asa S. Porter, Chas. H. Marshall, T. J. S. Flint, J. D. Maxwell, F. H. Delano, Wm. Foster, C. G. Baldwin, W. D. Morgan, H. H. Baxter, Chas. Bard, Lorenzo Blackstone, Thos. W. Evans. Inspectors—Alex. McL. Agnew, Peter M. Bryson, David Crawford, Jr.

Mr. Cowdrey resigned the Presidency, and Mr. Chas. Bard, formerly of Norwich, and recently Cashier in the office of M. K. Jesup & Co. was appointed in his place.

The following proposition was received by most of the business men in Wall street yesterday for their consideration. If such a plan is adopted it will be of great advantage in Stock Exchange transactions, which were seriously curtailed by the action of the banks during the panic:

To the Members of the New-York Stock Exchange:

The following proposition for the establishment of a bank and clearing-house is respectfully submitted for their consideration and approval:

1. It is proposed to start a bank to be known as "The York Stock Exchange Bank and Clearing-house," (or as an amendment to the charter of the Building Association of the New-York Stock Exchange) with a capital of $5,000,000, with privilege of increasing from time to time, as may be determined by vote of two-thirds of the stockholders. Said bank and clearing-house to be established for the mutual benefit of the stockholders thereof, its principal objects being to diminish the risk, expense and detail necessary to the present mode of doing business, to obviate to a very great extent the dependence upon banks for the certification of checks, to enable the members of the Exchange to participate in the advantage and profits of such an institution, and to become mutually interested in carrying out to a successful issue the proposition.

2. It is proposed that the proprietary right of membership be represented by stock of the said bank to the value of $5,000, on its being transferred to the Board of Directors or Trustees thereof in trust, subject to the rules and regulations of the New-York Stock Exchange, as now do or may hereafter govern the same.

3. Number of Directors to be not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty; two-thirds of the Directors shall be elected from among the members of the New-York Stock Exchange before the other Directors shall be elected or voted for, a majority of the minimum number to constitute a quorum.

4. Business of the bank shall be exclusively receiving deposits, loaning money, and clearing stocks, bonds and other securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange, subject to such minimum charge as may be fixed from time to time by by-law; also to keep open accounts for members of the New-York Stock Exchange and others, subject only to sight checks, without interest; also to receive deposits from members of the New-York Stock Exchange and others for a fixed time, and to issue certificates of deposit for such time, deposits bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, or such other rate as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors.

5. In all loans to dealers at least ten per cent. margin over current values shall be exacted, except on Government securities, which shall be at least five per cent., and when such margin becomes reduced one-half additional margin shall at once be furnished or the loan closed.

6. All loans to be made on call or demand.

7. All clearing accounts to be kept numerically, or, in other words, each dealer on their sheets to have a specific number, which number goes to the clearing ledger, and the account in question to be entirely unknown by name, except to the President, Vice President, and Cashier, unless in case of some extraordinary causes to be defined by by-law.

8. If clearings are not perfected by 1 P. M. on any one day, then on such day the clearing statement, together with stock and check for difference, to be returned to the dealer immediately, and all settlements on such stock or stocks to be made ex-Clearing-house and until otherwise ordered by the board. All active stocks to be cleared on separate statements, as directed by the board from time to time.

9. Members of the Exchange in good standing only, and no other parties, shall have the privilege of daily clearing their transactions through said stock clearing department of said bank.

10. All checks received for clearing differences shall be certified, and no check shall be certified by this bank except to the amount of deposits of money or certified checks on banks good in the New-York Clearing-house Association.

11. A detailed statement of each day's transactions of the Deposits, Loaning, and Clearing Departments shall be posted on a public bulletin in the New-York Stock Exchange at 9:30 A. M. the following day.

12. A board of examiners from among the members of the New-York Stock Exchange, who shall not be members of the Board of Directors, to be elected by the stockholders annually or semi-annually, to consist of three or more stockholders, with privilege and duty to examine at irregular periods the assets of the bank, and report on the same.

13. The Board of Directors may in their discretion make a temporary loan to any stockholder of the bank on his stock in said bank, not to exceed seventy-five per cent. of the market value of such stock, provided the same be free and clear of all claims and incumbrances out of the surplus of said bank.

14. Each membership of the Exchange shall be entitled to subscribe pro rata on each increase to the capital of the bank within a specified time to be determined by the Board of Directors.

The report of the Committee on National Finance of the Produce Exchange, was yesterday submitted to that body for their approval. On motion, the report was submitted by sections. An amendment was proposed to section 1, which read: "We believe the time for resuming specie payment has not arrived." The amendment was voted down. One or two other amendments were proposed, but they were all voted down, and the entire report of the committee was concurred in by the Exchange, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Ship-owners' Association met at their rooms yesterday, No. 52 Pine street, Mr. Geo. Brett in the chair. The Committee on Obstructions to Piers reported that the Supreme Court had decided recently against the power of the Board of Department of Docks to permit the erection of sheds on the public piers, and said that prompt action on the part of ship-owners was necessary to protect their interests. But few piers were now accessible to them in New-York, and especially in the North River. The report of the committee was accepted. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Certain articles having lately appeared in a leading daily journal reflecting upon the present administration of the Harbor Master's Department of this port, in language adapted only to the acts of the former officials; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ship-owners' Association of the State of New-York desire by these resolutions to bear testimony to the correct and satisfactory manner in which the present Captain of the Port and his assistants fulfill the requirements of their appointment, and to condemn any aspersions to the contrary as erroneous and unjust toward these officers, whom we consider entitled to thanks for their meritorious attention to their respective duties.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to his Excellency Gov. Dix, and to the Captain of the Port duly authenticated.

A report from the committee on the repeal of the Shipping act was received, to the effect that the agent of the association in Washington was doing his utmost to bring about the abolition of the law. The Secretary of the Treasury was to be asked whether any moneys had been received from Capt. Duncan which members of the Ship-owners' Association were sure had not been properly paid to him. The report of the committee was accepted.

After a discussion whether the Ship-owners' Association would join with the Maritime Association or voluntarily disband, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual report of the Erie Railway Company to the State Engineer and Surveyor, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, shows the total funded and floating debt at that time to be $40,631,246 21. The total cost of the road, including road-bed, track, station-houses, cars, &c., is given at $111,630,092 26; by the last report it was $109,807,687 56. The length of the road is 459 miles; length of double tracks, including sidings, 346¾ miles; number of engines, 497; cars, other than freight, 375; freight cars, 10,373; number of passengers (all classes) carried in cars, 3,922,156; number of tons, of 2,000 pounds, of freight carried in cases, 6,312,702. The average rate of speed adopted by ordinary passenger trains, including stops, is twenty miles per hour; by express trains, twenty-six to thirty, and freight trains, ten miles per hour. The rate of fare for passengers per mile is as follows: First class, through passengers, 2.06 cents; first class, way, 2.48 cents; emigrant, through passengers, 1.50 cents; emigrant, way, 1.57 cents. The total cost of maintaining the road (real estate) was $3,717,338 78; expenses of repairs of machinery, $2,562,359 08; expenses of operating the road, $7,360,949 46, including $43,100 69 damages to persons injured, and $11,144 17 damage to cattle and property. The receipts from all sources aggregated $20,012,006 51, and the surplus was $368,834 01. A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. was declared from the earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, and of one per cent. for the first half of the year ending June 30, 1773, on $78,000,000 common stock, also one of three and a half per cent. of the earnings of the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, a dividend for the first half of the year ending June 30, 1873, on $8,536,910 preferred stock, the proportion of which chargeable to the present fiscal year is $1,569,437 77.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Yesterday afternoon the investigation regarding the additional claim of $18,000 of Mr. Francis W. Worth as assignee of the Market Savings Bank, exclusive of the legal compensation of $4,000 already paid to him, was resumed before Register Dwight, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street. Mr. J. E. Hadnett appeared in behalf of himself and the depositors of the insolvent institution to contest the claim, and Messrs. E. T. Gardner, D. A. Skennell, R. M. Bent, and Eugene Perris in the interest of a committee of depositors. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham represented Mr. Worth. Mr. Hadnett said, after consultation with his associates, an agreement was arrived at to recognize the claim of Mr. Worth for the sum of $13,000, including the $4,000 already paid, which arrangement, after further hearing, was agreed to by Mr. Peckham. Mr. Dwight said that as this agreement was arrived at there was nothing for him to do but to submit the evidence in the case to the courts for final confirmation. In regard to the claim of Messrs. Man & Parson for $10,000 for services as attorneys for the assignee, the evidence of which was submitted to him some time ago, he would prepare a report to be presented to the courts for adjustment. The depositors of the bank express entire satisfaction at the action of Mr. Hadnett and his associates in compromising the claims of the assignee, thereby avoiding the expense of litigation and loss of time.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The managers of the Hoboken Savings Bank have decided to resume business on Monday next, when depositors holding books numbered below 1,000 will be paid twenty per cent. of their deposits. The holders of books above that number will be paid a like percentage on Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The official term of Mr. Thomas Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, will expire in a few months, and it is probable that the present incumbent will not accept a reappointment to that onerous office, which he has for a long time held.

The Trustees' sale of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, announced to take place to-day in this City, has, it is understood, been postponed thirty days.

Bond and mortgage transactions have attained to large proportions recently, and the disbursement of the January dividends appears to have caused an active demand for investment securities. Railway debentures are quiet, but municipal, district, county, and city bonds have met with a market quite as free as in any period. Prices are yet lower than in the period immediately preceding the panic, and in many instances are inducive of speculative purchases, but in general the better class are being absorbed permanently.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—CONDITION OF THE ROAD—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the election of a new Board of Directors was held at New-Haven yesterday. Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, President of the road, called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock A. M., whereupon Mr. Goodwin, of East Hartford, moved that the meeting go into an election for Chairman, when Mr. Bishop, in reply, stated that the President of the company was the presiding officer at its meetings, except when, as a matter of delicacy, he might prefer to call some one to preside temporarily, and that the gentleman's motion was out of order. The meeting sustained Mr. Bishop's position in the matter. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Goodwin stated that they were incorrect, inasmuch as they had not recorded some resolutions which he had offered. To this remark Mr. Bishop stated that the Secretary recorded everything that was actually done by the meeting, but any motion or resolution which had been tabled or voted down by the meeting had been deemed unworthy of notice. The minutes of the last meeting were approved by the meeting. The annual report of the Board of Directors for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, having been sent to all the stockholders, its reading was dispensed with, and on motion the report was accepted and adopted. Mr. Goodwin then offered a resolution of inquiry in regard to the relations between the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad; also in respect to the real cost of the latter road, and how it was that most of the Directors of the latter were also Directors of the former. He likewise desired information in regard to an item or deficiency of $37,000 charged to profit and loss on account of the consolidation of the Hartford and New-Haven Road with this road. Mr. Burrell, of Hartford, explained the deficiency noted in the transaction connected with the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, by stating that in transferring the accounts from an old ledger to a new one, the clerk, now deceased, made an error of that amount. In reply to some insinuations that the stockholders of the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad had been deceived by its Directors by false representations as to the conditions of consolidation, Mayor Robinson, of Hartford, stated the exact conditions on which the consolidation with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad was published, and almost unanimously indorsed by the stockholders before it was carried out. With regard to all the points of objection raised by Mr. Goodwin, he proceeded to make an explanation, prefacing his remarks by observing that he was ever ready to give all the information he could on any subject or question desired, when the request was made in a proper spirit, but he did not view the resolution offered in that light; that gentleman had, while a member of the Legislature, embraced every opportunity to get such laws enacted as would have impaired the prosperity of the road; then he managed to purchase ten shares of the stock of the road, and has since done all he can to annoy the Directors, and endeavored to bring about such changes in its administration and policy as would, if carried out, render it impossible to pay a dividend. Mr. Bishop then explained the nature of the contract between the New-York and New-Haven and the Hartford and New-Haven in the matter of consolidation, and the proportions of dividends which the stockholders of the two roads respectively received; and although most of the outsiders found it impossible to understand every operation, he had no hesitation in saying that the stockholders of both roads were benefited by the consolidation. By the consolidation of the two roads, the perpetual lease of the Shore Line Road and the construction of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, he had little fear of any competing lines of railroad affecting the interest of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Mr. Bishop next alluded to the large sum of money expended for the construction of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, and more especially the sum paid for right of way, and land for wharves and other improvements on the north side of Harlem River; and the Directors considered the $2,000,000, which the road had cost, was an excellent investment.

On motion of Mayor Robinson, of Hartford, all action on the resolution offered by Mr. Goodwin was indefinitely postponed.

There were 82,118 shares of stock represented at the meeting, which were almost unanimously cast for the following gentlemen as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport; William P. Burrell, Hartford; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; Cornelius Vanderbilt, New-York; Geo. M. Miller, George B. Carhart, Chester W. Chapin, Springfield; A. R. Van Nest, New-York; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; E. H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; E. C. Read, New-Haven; Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport; C. M. Pond, Hartford; Augustus Schell, New-York.

After appointing Henry C. White, of New-Haven; Charles Boswell, of Hartford, and William Vermilyea Auditors for the ensuing year the meeting adjourned.

FUNERAL OF THE STINER FAMILY.

The funeral of Jacob Stiner, his wife and daughter, will take place from the residence of Moses H. Moses, son-in-law of the deceased, No. 62 Fifty-fourth street, at 10 A. M. to-day. Dr. Adler, Rabbi of the Temple Emanuel, it is expected, will officiate. The scene of the sad calamity, the late residence of the deceased on Sixtieth street, was visited by many persons yesterday. Policemen are on guard at the ruins, and also at the house to where the dead bodies have been removed. Yesterday Joseph Stiner, son of the deceased, visited his brother-in-law's residence on Fifty-fourth street, and viewed the remains of his parents and sister. The bodies are placed side by side in temporary coffins in the back parlor of the residence, the father in the centre. The face of Mr. Stiner looks quite natural, but the forms of mother and daughter are not recognizable. The house was filled with sympathizing friends all day yesterday. Miss Florence Stiner, who managed to escape from the burning house, is said to be suffering intensely from injuries received on the morning of the fire, and is almost prostrated from the shock she sustained at the time. The physician in attendance orders her to be kept quiet and free from intrusion, as her life depends upon the most careful treatment. Mary McGuire, the servant girl, who also escaped from the burning residence, and who was sent to Bellevue Hospital, was also severely injured, and Coroner Kessler says she may not survive. He also states she is a most important witness, and should her condition grow critical he proposes to take an ante-mortem statement. The inquest will be held in a few days, when other witnesses are to be examined, among them the two other servants who escaped, the builder, and the plumber of the house.

ACCIDENT TO THE ARAPILES.

The Spanish iron-clad frigate Arapiles, which had been so long blockaded in the dry dock in the navy-yard, Brooklyn, by a coal-barge, left her forced confinement and was towed to the cob dock to take on board her guns and stores. When about to proceed to the man-of-war anchorage off the Battery and take in the powder and ammunition stored on Ellis Island, the luckless Spaniard went ashore on the reef off Poillon's Yard yesterday morning, and all efforts to get her off proved unavailing. It was thought that her guns should again be taken out, and that she should return to the dry dock to repair damages. However, it was thought best to wait until high water, and make another effort to get her off, and accordingly at 5:10 P. M. last evening a number of tugs surrounded the frigate and succeeded in floating her off the reef, and towed her to the anchorage off the Battery.

THE CASE OF DR. NEPHEGYI.

The case of Mr. W. Lyman, of No. 89 Liberty street, against Dr. Gabor Nephegyi, late Secretary to Santa Anna, charging him with swindling him out of $7,000, was set down for a hearing before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, last evening, but postponed on application of Nephegyi's counsel until the 19th inst. The exploits of the doctor were fully published in THE TIMES of last Sunday.

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION CASE.

In the habeas corpus case of Joab Lawrence, who seeks to obtain release from arrest under an extradition warrant issued by Gov. Dix on the requisition of the Governor of Michigan, Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court yesterday, rendered his decision declining to interfere.

THE STATE BANKS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is a synopsis of the report of Mr. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the State Banking Department:

BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1873. }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

During the last fiscal year the following-named banking associations have filed certificates of organization and begun business under the free banking laws of the State, viz.: Bank of Buffalo; Bank of Whitehall; Bank of Commerce, in Buffalo; Flushing and Queens County Bank; Manufacturers' Bank of Amsterdam; State Bank of Syracuse. Several banks organized under the National Banking act have relinquished that system during the year, and adopted the State system, becoming free banks. They are as follows: Atlantic State Bank, in the City of Brooklyn; Bank of Havana; Bank of Cazenovia; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Rochester; Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse; Guendaga County Bank, Syracuse. Twelve new State banks have thus been organized during the last year; six of them are entirely new institutions; six are by conversion from national banks.

The Mutual Bank, of New-York, has discontinued business. The whole number of banks which reported on the 13th of September, 1873, is eighty.

The Bull's Head Bank, of New-York, suspended payment on the 20th day of March last, and was for a short time in the hands of the United States authorities in bankruptcy. Illegal and criminal conversion of its funds by some of its officers and clerks was the cause. The depositors were paid in full, leaving the capital largely impaired. On the requisition of the Superintendent, the impairment was made good, and the capital increased from $200,000 to $300,000. The bank reorganized with new and efficient officers, and has since done a prosperous and profitable business, and commands, as it deserves, the confidence of the business public.

The following statement shows the gradual progress of the free banks in the State during the last year, as well as the extent of the operations of these institutions:

Condition of the banks of the State Sept. 21, 1872:

Capital	$24,845,040
Loans and discounts	66,076,361
Due depositors	75,491,383
Total resources	117,858,811

Condition of the banks in the State Sept. 13, 1873:

Capital	$26,958,890
Loans and discounts	71,073,544
Due depositors	70,733,491
Total resources	116,536,734

The comparison of the latter statement with the following demonstrates the fact that the number and the extent of the transactions of the State banks have almost doubled during the last six years, in spite of the unfriendly legislation by Congress. The number of State banks was reduced to the lowest point reached since 1860, as reported officially, on Sept. 26, 1867. The quarterly statement made on that day shows this exhibit, namely:

Number of banks reported, forty-four:

Total capital	$14,578,260
Loans and discounts	39,455,487
Due depositors	40,980,922
Total resources	67,886,319

THE INCORPORATED BANKS.

The incorporated banks, which have not finally closed their circulation accounts, are forty-one in number. During the last session of the Legislature an act (chap. 585) was passed providing a way for the final closing of these institutions. Several of the banks have availed themselves of the provisions of the law.

THE REDUCTION OF CIRCULATION.

The amount of secured circulation outstanding on Sept. 30, 1872, was $1,148,539. The amount of the same on Sept. 30, 1873, was $656,240. The decrease during the year is $492,299. The amount of unsecured circulation still outstanding and charged to the incorporated banks, Sept. 30, 1872, was $753,462 50. The amount of the same on Sept. 30, 1873, was $743,876 50. Decrease during the year, $9,586. The total circulation still outstanding is $1,400,116 50. The amount of notes received and burned by the department during the past year is $20,922; free banks, $15,241; incorporated banks, $5,731. One hundred and fifteen banks have been credited with unredeemed circulation to the amount of $480,913 upon their final closing. This sum, together with the notes burned, make an aggregate cancelled circulation of $501,885.

THE SECURITIES ON DEPOSIT.

The aggregate sum of securities held by the Superintendent in trust Sept. 30, 1873, was $1,653,051 45. Of this amount $1,122,672 77 were held for banking associations, individual bankers, and incorporated banks, and $530,378 98 for trust companies.

THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS.

Our State banks, as heretofore, have gradually increased in number by the conversion of national banks and the organization of new ones. They have strengthened the confidence of the public in the organism and principles of our free banking law, and have fully maintained their high character for judicious management and ability to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the public.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The present financial condition of the country is abnormal. The situation is one which excites grave apprehension in respect to the future, while it discourages the endeavor to establish new systems of banking, or to make fresh experiments in finance, in quest of relief from the monetary perils which environ the business affairs of the country. The first step which ought to be taken now is toward specie payments. No other measure can furnish the stability and safety which are desired by every legitimate financial interest. We are repeating the experience of every civilized people who have been placed in the same or similar conditions. All efforts to find adequate and permanent relief will prove to be abortive so long as they fail to recognize the fact that an irredeemable paper currency is neither normal, nor safe, nor sound. Universal experience demonstrates this. The first and necessary requisite in any project designed to insure healthy and sound finances in the country, and to render business safe and permanently prosperous as well as active, is the earliest practicable return to specie payments.

THE BEST KIND OF CURRENCY.

There are also some other lessons of experience by which the people of the country ought to profit now, before they repeat the mistakes of other nations and suffer needless disasters. For economical reasons it is proposed by some financial empirics to authorize the issue of legal-tender notes by the Government to an amount equal to the assumed necessities of the people for currency. A similar proposal has been once entertained by the Government of Great Britain. The question was very thoroughly examined, and the nearly-unanimous judgment of the statesmen and economists of that country was adverse to the plan. If the peril was so great in England, which is far removed by its more permanent system of Government, and by the conservative habits of its people from merely partisan influence, how much greater the danger in our country, with the temptations which political campaigns furnish to use power solely for party ends. Secretary Chase carefully investigated this subject, and strenuously opposed the scheme of a Government currency. His opinions as to its risks, and the probable evils of the system are as emphatic as those of the British statesmen. The management of the banking and the currency of the country ought not to be placed in the hands of political officers; they ought to be divested of all control or power over the currency and banks, beyond that of furnishing the currency of gold and silver, or their paper equivalent redeemable in specie. It is safer and wiser to leave the rest to the laws of trade and to the sagacity and wisdom of commercial interests, operating with the utmost freedom in banking, as in any other business. The legal-tender currency was regarded only as a temporary expedient when it was issued, which the exigencies of rebellion and war seemed to require. The imperious necessity has passed; this kind of money ought to be withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as can be done with safe regard to the business of the country.

BANKING SHOULD BE FREE.

What is to be the future banking system, and the paper currency of the country? The national banking system is radically defective in some essential features. Proof of this is seen in the numerous propositions for amendment, and in the substitutes presented to Congress; and in the frequent solicitation for important changes by the large commercial associations of the country. The material modification of the National Banking law is demanded, with the repeal of those restrictions which prevent the formation of new banks, and limit the powers of State banks by onerous discriminations against them. Banking should be free; such a system only is consonant with the spirit of our institutions and the temper of our people. I believe it is entirely practicable to frame a system of banking which shall at once preserve all the excellent qualities of the national plan and still be free from the defects which are conspicuous in that, while it will be wholly removed from the tendencies to abuse and mismanagement which it is gravely apprehended inhere in that.

A PLAN FOR FREE BANKING WITH STATE BANKS, AND A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

How, then, can we secure a uniform and stable circulation with a system of free banking applicable to all the States, and under State supervision?

1. Let the Federal Government issue the circulation of the country.

2. Circulation shall be issued only to banks duly organized under the laws of the State wherein located.

3. Any bank so organized may, on the requisition of the State Department, which exercises supervisory power over it, receive as much circulation as it shall deposit United States bonds with the General Government to secure the redemption of its bills.

4. The bills issued to one bank shall present the same appearance as those of like denomination issued to any other bank, except the imprint on the bill of the name and location of the bank, which shall indicate to what bank issued, and by what bank redeemable.

5. All circulation so issued shall be redeemed by the bank to which it is issued, in specie, at one or more of the great money centres of the country.

6. All bills to be sent in the first instance to the Banking Department, or other State department authorized by law, in the several States, for registration before delivery to the banks.

7. The organization, direction, and supervision of all banks, the rate of interest paid, and all the practical details of banking to be left to the legislation of the several States.

This plan would conform substantially to the free banking law of 1838, adopted in our own State, except that the paper money, instead of being local and diversified, would be uniform and national in its character.

There is no emergency, either political or financial, at present, which requires the maintenance of the harsh and prohibitory provisions and needless discriminations against State banks, which exist in the national system. I respectfully submit that your honorable body should request the Representatives of the State in Congress to endeavor to procure such legislation as will relieve the State banks from their present condition, and will insure for them the exercise of the powers and the enjoyment of the rights now possessed by the national banks in respect to circulation.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Some legislation seems to be required for the supervision of the other kinds of moneyed corporations in the State than banks and savings banks. A new class of institutions is rapidly multiplying in the State; at least charters are obtained for them. They are styled variously trust or loan, or indemnity, or security, or guarantee, or exchange, or safe deposit companies. The majority, indeed all of them, are exempt from making stated reports to any supervisory department of the State administration, as the banks and savings banks do, and they are not liable to examination by an authorized officer of the State. There is no obvious reason why such institutions should be privileged by exemption from the safeguards which the State has set about other similar financial corporations. I deem it proper to cause the same general regulations to be applied to this class of companies in respect to the supervision of them, and the making of stated reports of their affairs and condition, which have wisely been imposed on banks and savings banks.

MATRICIDE.

JOSEPH W. FREEMAN, OF BERGEN CITY, N. J., SHOOTS HIS MOTHER—THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

At about 9 o'clock last night the people in the southern section of old Bergen City were startled by the report that an old lady, connected with one of the most respectable families in that neighborhood, had been murdered in cold blood by her son. Mary E. Freeman, widow of Joseph H. Freeman, who lived on the corner of Cartaret and Clerk streets, was the victim. Her son, Joseph W. Freeman, has, it is stated, had much difficulty with different members of the family. Some months ago, he charged his brother-in-law, Alexander Annin, with being a worthless fellow, and having quarreled with him turned him out of doors. During the last four or five weeks he has been endeavoring to induce his mother to give him $2,000. She refused to accede. Last evening, at about 9 o'clock, he ascended to his mother's sleeping-room on the second floor of the house. Having reached the room he sat down on a chair opposite his mother and renewed his request that she give him the money for which he had previously asked. She replied that she had not the money at command, and could not consequently respond to his wish. He betrayed signs of excitement, and drew a four-barreled revolver from his pocket. His mother, fearing personal harm, arose to flee from the room, when, according to the story of one of his sisters who was also in the room, he deliberately aimed the pistol at her and fired. The ball struck her in the back, and she fell unconscious over the threshold of the door leading from the room. The son immediately threw the pistol behind one of the doors and left the house. An alarm was immediately given, and neighbors rushed into the house. One of them lifted her upon the bed in the room, but she died immediately. After the murderer had left the house, he retreated down through Ocean avenue. Near the Fourth Precinct Station-house be encountered Officer C. S. Smith. The officer observed that he seemed to be laboring under excitement, and asked him what ailed him. He replied that he was looking for a physician, and admitted, upon being pressed by the officer, that he had shot his mother. He was taken to the station-house, and at the Sergeant's desk stated that he is twenty-seven years of age, a native of New-Jersey, and without occupation. Upon being questioned as to his motive for shooting his mother, be stated that it was accidental; that he had intended to shoot himself, and, the ball missing its mark, lodged in the body of the unfortunate victim. He was committed to the cells, and once or twice inquired of officers who passed his cell about his mother's condition. Upon being told that she was dead, he sat down and cried bitterly.

County Physician Buck was immediately notified, and he, in company with Capt. Benson, immediately repaired to the house in which the tragedy had occurred. Coroner John Mahan was also sent for and will hold the inquest over the remains.

Mrs. Freeman was the widow of Joseph H. Freeman, who was, during his life a mason well known throughout Hudson County. The family own a large amount of property in the vicinity of their home, and hold high social positions. One of the sons is a well-known physician, doing business on Hudson City Heights.

Joseph W. Freeman, the alleged matricide, has the reputation of being a sober man, but of extremely violent disposition. He is also a man of eccentric habits, and his sanity has frequently been questioned.

MASKED BURGLARS.

The case of George Lockwood, alias Livingston, alias Thompson, indicted for carrying burglar's implements, and William Burns, alias Peter McLaughlin, keeper of the resort for masked burglars, which was broken up on Sunday night by Capt. McCullagh, was again brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoners, it will be remembered, were discovered to be the same men who, in January, 1871, pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary in the store of Thos. Bogue, No. 221 West Thirty-third street, from which property valued at $8,200 was stolen, and on whom sentence was suspended by Judge Bedford. The prosecution were about to prove that Lockwood and Burns were the same men who pleaded guilty in 1871, when the prisoners admitted the fact. The representative of the District Attorney then moved for sentence on Burns, and stated that Mr. Phelps did not at present wish for judgment on Lockwood. Mr. Peter Mitchell, on behalf of the prisoners, protested against the infliction of a sentence which, for satisfactory reasons, had been suspended by Judge Bedford. Judge Sutherland doubted the propriety of vesting Judges with the power of suspending sentence, and sentenced Burns to two years and six months in State Prison. Lockwood was remanded for the future action of the District Attorney.

Detectives Elder, King, and Fields yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs, George A. Millard, one of the keepers of the thieves' den, corner Canal and Washington streets, where the gang of masked burglars were arrested. Mr. W. H. Soutter, the Wall street banker, whose residence at Staten Island was robbed by the gang, identified a memorandum-book stolen from a valise in his house by the gang, which was found behind Millard's bar. Mr. Edmund Post, of Catskill, N. Y., identified an overcoat as having been stolen from the farm-house of his father, Abraham Post, in the Emboghet, at Catskill. Millard was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail, on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

CONVENTION OF VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The delegates of the New-York Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War left this morning for Washington to attend the convention to be held in that city to-day. The object of the gathering is to organize a national association of the veterans of the Mexican campaigns, and to take measures toward securing a pension for such of them as are in need of assistance. The statue of Gen. Winfield Scott, by Brown, is to be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. It is understood that Major Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Lewis Cass; Major Gen. Robert Patterson, and Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, will be present, besides many other distinguished gentlemen who also served in the Mexican War. The following are the members of the delegation from this City: Col. William Linn Tidball, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Gen. H. Gates Gibson, Gen. Addison Farnsworth, Major William J. Gary, Francis D. Clark, Gen. Chas. K. Graham, Gen. Thos. W. Sweeny, Capt. Wm. Wade, Capt. Henry Roscoe, Alderman Wm. Colligan, and Lieut. Denman.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

The Seventh Assembly District German Republican Association reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of Henry Haas, President; Vice Presidents, O. Henninger and Eli Franz; Secretaries, Henry Doerr and Jacob Lauffer; Treasurer, Moses Blau; Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee, Wm. Grasse, Jacob Loeffler, Chr. Glimm, Chr. Jacob, and Conrad Vollmers....The Tenth Assembly District German Republican Association has chosen the following delegates to the German Republican Central Committee: Dr. H. Muhr, Dr. Gustav Trescartis, Jos. Rheinboldt, Franz Herrman, and W. B. Kraft.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Last evening there was a meeting of a few of the prominent Labor Reformers at the Sherman House, at which the remarks of Mayor Cobb to the Labor Delegation were criticised as being in favor of capital. Steps were taken for the formation of a Labor Council, to exert an influence for the cause of labor against capital.

A MAIL ROBBERY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Elijah Cowles, Chief Mail Clerk on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was arrested to-day, charged with having robbed the mails. Cowles waived examination when brought before the United States Commissioner to-night, and gave $2,000 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual ball of the Heavy Weights will take place at Irving Hall this evening.

The sixth annual ball of the Letter-carriers of Station D will take place at Irving Hall Tuesday evening, Jan 20.

The general meeting of the Albion Society, for the election of officers, will be held at No. 386 Broome street, this evening.

Mr. Richard Proctor gives his second astronomical lecture this evening, at Association Hall, on "The Sun's Family of Planets."

At Plimpton Hall, to-morrow evening, Mr. A. H. H. Dawson will lecture on "United States Bonds; When and How they Should be Paid."

The German Dramatic Club celebrated its fifteenth anniversary at Turn Hall, last night, by a ball and dramatic entertainment.

The New-York Masquerade Club will hold its thirteenth reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East Fourteenth street, Feb. 11, at 10 P. M.

Mr. Charles B. Boyle will give a free lecture before the Polytechnic this evening in hall No. 24 Cooper Union, on "Comets and their Nature."

Battery K, of the Sixth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. John Heubner, gave its seventh annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms last night.

Mrs. M. A. Miller, M. D., will lecture at Plimpton Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the destitute and sick. Subject: "Charity and Social Influence."

There was a ball of the James H. Gibney Association held last evening at Combe's Hall, Morrisania. A sumptuous repast was served up after the termination of the ball.

The trial of Benjamin Hynes for shooting Dr. Millen, of the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mayor Havemeyer presented the Misses Greeley yesterday with the album prepared by the Common Council. The presentation took place at the ladies' residence, Cottage place.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on Jan. 3 and Queenstown on Jan. 4, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days than that previously at hand.

A subscription in aid of the family of the late M. Edgard, the French actor, has been opened, and contributions will be received at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker st.

A ratification meeting will be held at Washington Hall, No. 2,317 Third avenue, this evening, to ratify the nomination of James H. Sullivan for member of Assembly of the Twenty-first District.

The Women's Educational Society met yesterday, at Plimpton Hall, and papers were read by Mrs. Bronson, on "Corporal Punishment in Schools," and by Miss Conant on "Kindergarten" schools.

Frank Mead was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for having stolen a gold watch and chain from Geo. Ritchie, of No. 244 Henry street, Brooklyn, in the concert-saloon No. 105 Chatham street.

Detective Williamson, of the Central Office, who went to England about two months ago in charge of two young men who had been arrested in this City for forgery, returned to this City yesterday.

The rehearsal of the choruses and orchestra of the "Cercle Française de l'Harmonie" was held yesterday afternoon at the Turn Hall, preparatory to the ball, which takes place to-night at the Academy of Music.

At the Police trials yesterday all the complaints for trivial breaches of discipline pending against members of the Police force were dismissed, as a reward for the services of the force during Tuesday.

The Beethoven Maennerchor reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of F. M. Ohmers, President; Vice Presidents, Louis Berndt and Henry Zehn; Secretaries, R. Weihnacht and Paul Schreyvogel; Treasurer, A. Wigand.

James Williams, a New-York professional thief, was arrested at the Erie Railway Depot in Jersey City, yesterday, while in the act of stealing a valise belonging to a passenger named Henry Randolph. The prisoner was committed for trial.

It is said that Mayor Havemeyer will not nominate any person for the office of Commissioner of Charitable Correction in addition to Dr. Nesmyth, on account of the desire of members of the Common Council to have the law authorizing the commission repealed.

A call for a meeting at the Astor House to-day has been issued, signed by Jerome Buck, Chas. H. Brooke, Leon Abbett, John R. Dos Passos, John B. Fassitt, W. M. Gallahger, F. F. Mackey, and James B. Sheridan, with a view of organizing a society of native Pennsylvanians in this City.

The Rural Club, Tuesday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, S. B. Parsons; Vice Presidents, C. T. Hulburd, F. M. Hexamer, D. D. T. Moore; Secretary, R. J. Dodge; Treasurer, H. T. Williams; Executive Committee, F. D. Curtis, C. Y. Beach, P. T. Quinn, A. B. Crandell.

Twenty-four members of the Morrisania Police force have been examined by Chief Clerk Hawley and the Police Surgeons, with the view of selecting such as come up to the standard for reappointment. Four of those examined were found unable to read and write, and twelve were discovered to be physically incapacitated.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, held last evening at the House of Reception, No. 61 West Thirteenth street, the following officers were elected for the year: President, A. R. Wetmore; Vice Presidents, Peter Cooper and E. M. Kingsley; Secretary, Wm. C. Gilman; Treasurer, Thos. Denny.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company yesterday, at No. 7 Broadway, the following-named Directors were elected: Danforth N. Barney, John P. Tracy, David Dows, F. H. Tows, Job H. Hall, W. L. Scott, W. L. Wallace, Ashbel H. Barney, James A. Cowing, A. S. Barnes, Daniel Torrance, Harvey Kennedy, John D. Mairs.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association held a regular meeting at the Union Square Theatre on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at which a resolution was adopted authorizing the distribution of the funds accruing from the performance at the Academy of Music, Dec. 20, ult. The proceeds, amounting to several hundred dollars, will be distributed pro rata among the widows and children of Capt. Fry and Messrs. Cespedes, Del Sol, and Santa Rosa. Gen. M. T. McMahon, President Cuban League, Col. J. M. Macias, late Cuban Minister to England, and Gen. C. K. Graham, Treasurer of the Society, will carry the resolution into effect.

BROOKLYN.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Emma Murdock, who was shot by her husband, who mistook her for a burglar, will be held to-day.

The examination in the case of Deputy Tax Collector Gill, charged with the misappropriation of $900, was concluded yesterday. Gill was held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Isaac F. Bloodgood, of No. 192 Warren street, was badly frightened, on Tuesday night, by the receipt of a cigar-box, something similar in appearance to that sent to S. D. Morris a few days since. The box, when opened by Capt. Ferry, was found to contain two compartments, in one of which was a bottle of hair-oil, surrounded by sawdust, and in the other some matches and a piece of sandpaper.

In the City Court for the past few days, a medical case which has attracted some attention has been going on before Judge Nelson. The plaintiff is Mrs. Luella C. Sanderson, and the defendant is Dr. H. S. Gilbert. Mrs. Sanderson sues Dr. Gilbert for $30,000 damages for alleged improper medical treatment. Some of the most eminent medical men of both cities were examined as experts. The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, but as they had not agreed up to a late hour, the Judge went home and gave the jury permission to send in a sealed verdict.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new Baptist church, on Clinton avenue, West Hoboken was dedicated Tuesday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies.

At a mass-meeting held at East Orange resolutions were adopted opposing the proposed annexation to Orange or Newark.

The funeral obsequies of the late Ex-Mayor Bigelow, of Newark, took place yesterday afternoon at his late residence, in Broad street.

The Industrial Institute of Newark elected a Board of Directors yesterday. Among the number are Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, and Ex-Mayor Peddie.

The name of the man who was killed by a Morris and Essex Railroad train, near East Newark, Tuesday evening, has been ascertained to be Wm. Kennedy, and he resided at No. 158 James street, Newark.

A Central Railroad drill-engine standing at Bergen Point caught fire yesterday during the absence of the engineer and fireman, and the entire wood-work was consumed before the flames could be extinguished.

Adam Freund, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon in Jersey City, was robbed of a gold watch and chain Tuesday night by a man named John Sullivan. Sullivan and a companion named James McKernan went into Freund's saloon and had something to drink, for which they refused to pay. Freund undertook to put them out, and a struggle ensued, during which Freund was robbed of his watch and chain, valued at $250. Sullivan and McKernan were arrested by Inspector Murphy and held for examination.

The strike on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad still continues. All the employes of the road are concerned in it.

A new corporation, under the title of the Rahway Railroad Company, on Tuesday filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The road is to be four miles in length and connect with road to Elizabethport and Perth Amboy. The amount of capital stock is fixed at $50,000.

ESCAPE OF THE SWINDLER LAGRAVE.

JUDSON JARVIS AND EX-WARDEN TRACY ALLOW HIM TO LEAVE LUDLOW STREET JAIL—HIS FLIGHT TO EUROPE.

It was ascertained in detective circles, yesterday, that efforts are being made to rearrest Alfred Eugene Lagrave, of swindling notoriety. He was secretly liberated from Ludlow Street Jail about sixteen days ago, and has since escaped to Europe. His release was one of the closing acts in the official career of the late Order of Arrest Sheriff, Judson Jarvis, and Ex-Warden Tracy, whose kind offices in his behalf have caused much adverse comment. No little indignation is felt toward them in the United States Marshal's office, where several warrants are held against the fugitive.

Lagrave ran away from this City in the Spring of 1872, after conducting extensive swindling operations among merchants, which gained him the name of the "Prince of Swindlers." His victims included nearly all the heavy dry-goods houses in the City. Their aggregate losses amounted to $500,000. Detective Mooney was employed to capture him, and was successful in finding him in the southern part of France, near the Spanish frontier, after a five months' search. He was extradited on a charge of burglary, and was brought here on the 26th of October, 1872, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail under several civil orders of arrest. Warden Tracy was also served at the time he received him with a detainer to hold him for the United States Marshal in case of furnishing bail in the civil suits. The Marshal wanted him on four or five charges of fraudulent bankruptcy. Lagrave's creditors repeatedly tried to get him to surrender $200,000 worth of property, which he was known to have concealed where the law could not reach it. After fourteen months' incarceration he managed though some chicanery to have bail accepted in a small amount in the civil actions against him in the State courts. This left him with only the United States Marshal's detainer to get rid of to secure his liberty, which he found no difficulty in doing through the accommodating order of the Arrest Sheriff and the Warden. These officials took him from the jail at a late hour of the night, without informing the Marshal, and accompanied him in a carriage to the house of Commissioner Davenport, where Lagrave went through the form of giving bail. His brother-in-law, "Zeke" Simmons, the policy dealer, became his surety in $3,000. As soon as the necessary papers had been signed, Lagrave was turned over to a prominent Ex-Police official of Jersey City, who aided him to escape to Canada, where he embarked for Europe.

Marshal Fiske says that he did not learn of his release until two days after it occurred, and that it took him entirely by surprise. He does not believe that the Commissioner was aware that there were other charges against Lagrave when he bailed him; but he considers it very singular that Jarvis and Tracy should take him from the Jail on United States process without his consent. He had four warrants for him in his office. District Attorney Phelps was also astonished to hear of Lagrave's release. He is anxious to have him retaken to be tried for burglary.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Mr. Shepherd Knapp having resigned the Presidency of the Mechanics' National Bank after a service of thirty-six years, the Board of Directors some time ago appointed a committee to procure a service of silver plate for presentation to him on his retirement. Yesterday morning the committee made the presentation in due form, and accompanied the gift with a very complimentary letter. The service consists of a massive silver salver of an oblong form and two large pitchers. On the salver is inscribed:

"The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York to Shepherd Knapp, President from 1838 to 1874, as a testimonial to his unwavering fidelity to the interests of the institution through all the vicissitudes of commerce during those many years. January, 1874."

During the session of the Board of Directors of the bank yesterday morning, Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman was unanimously elected President in place of Mr. Shepherd Knapp, resigned.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipping grades dull; prices weak; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 90@$5 50; extra, $5 65@$6 25; Texans, $2 90@$3 25; shipments, 2,200 head. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 17,000 head; quality continuing poor; packers holding off; sales of medium to fair heavy at $4 90@$5 20; good to choice, $5 35@$5 55; common to really choice Yorkers, $4 75@$5 20; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep firm and active; receipts, 1,500 head; sales of good to choice at $4 50@$5.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Sugar firm for D. S. at 13¾@14 reals ℔ arroba. Exchange dull; on the United States 60 days, currency 70@72 premium; short sight, gold, 92 premium; on Paris 88@90 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Dr. J. M. Ligismund, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dodge, two Misses Dodge and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, James Chromell, Mrs. Jas. H. Small, Rev. J. R. Stanley, J. O'Neill, Geo. Anderson, W. A. Brown, W. P. Fogg, Alex. Bennell, M. M. Jarvis, R. Londkeim, Mr. De Metz, J. Howlaw, F. Zeigler, H. O. Wagner, Jr., Thos. Martin, Chas. E. Richards, N. G. Haws, S. F. Hubbard, F. O. Whitney, Thos. Doliber, Geo. Donaldson, Mrs. David Whiton, J. C. S. Parcher, Henry Boraston, Wm. M. Canee, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Hennesey, daughter, and son.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—W. Churchill, H. Draper, Mrs. Taylor, three children, governess, and maid, H. L. Smith, N. P. Stratton, Mrs. Mahew, Miss Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Dykers and maid, Mr. Moffett, Capt. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Low, S. Brown, Lieut. Bradford, R. Ferguson, L. Teddus, Mr. and Miss Underhill, C. A. Berson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Miss Pendrell and maid, R. V. Tompkins, A. Henderson, Mrs. Bulkley, Miss M. Hunter, Miss A. Hunter, C. B. Waite, W. L. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Vail and child, C. S. Kinsman, J. Pierce, H. G. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Miss M. L. Thompson, Capt. J. Macaulay, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Andrade and maid, Miss Moorhead, J. Mullen, L. M. Michaels, C. M. Davidson, J. J. Emery, Miss Davidson, Wm. Lattimer, L. Jerome, J. B. Kelman, Mrs. Grinnell and valet, Miss Bennett, J. G. Bennett and man servant, Mr. Krueger, M. Lent, R. C. Grant, Gen. L. Lono, D. Stinatt, J. L. Carpenter, A. Woodthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Remey, C. Mason, T. Brodrick, Mr. Firth, Mr. Foster, T. Homer, Mr. Bick, Mr. Hames, T. B. Homer, S. Swan and son, Mr. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, J. E. Raymond, F. W. Cumberland, Mr. Wardlaw, E. Kimball, Mrs. Cooke, two infants, and two maids, Miss Cooke, F. Cooke.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—B. Wood, Jr., G. Mesmir, Anton Castro, P. Lavigne, Ern. Cerf, L. Broc, Mrs. Sœur Celine, Mrs. Sœur Noelie, Mrs. Sœur Xavier, Mrs. Sœur Leonide, Mr. Hugon, Mr. Kimper, Mr. Richat, Mr. Schub, Mr. Bigot, Mrs. A. Bordier, Em. Lefebvre, Mr. Havard, Mr. Gandens, Mr. Marcus, Mr. Ser, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Clement, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Adelphe, Mr. Quirinus, Mr. Pius, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Caloysius, Mr. Kuhl, Elliot Nonnor, Mr. Colson, Mrs. Girondet, Mrs. Fichter and three children, Mr. Franzini, Julien Herisez, Mrs. Madeleine Sarrazin and child, K. Sarrazin, Mr. Villepique, Mrs. Luquern, Nicholas Paquet, Joseph Herisez, Louis Riot, J. B. Rits, Mr. Collodin, C. Barracchini and child, Antonio Negro, Alexandre Riot, Mrs. Arbondel and three children, Frederic Hall, Paul Riot, Mr. Rodolphe.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Schiller and infant, Miss Toaker, Mrs. Duncan, three children, and two infants, F. Bricks, Capt. J. R. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vos, Miss H. Breatch, Mr. Deveraux, J. R. Tibben, R. Rawlinson, Wm. Rojerson, E. C. Videl, S. G. Cortis and sixty in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:58 | Moon rises..5:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.5:22. | Gov. Island..6:11 | Hell Gate....7:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Garrett, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hatteras, Earnest, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship W. R. Grace, Black, San Francisco, &c., Sutton & Co.

Barks Mai, (Norw.,) Stoessen, Hamburg, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Caibarien, Hopkinson, Matanzas, &c., Waydell & Co.; Mimi P., (Aust.,) Thean, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Mussen, Bremen, Herm Koop & Co.; Liberia, Richardson, Monrovia and a market, Bates and Porterfield; Noe, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nordetjemen, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Belltrees, (Br.,) Skinner, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Guiseppi Capanno, Biassone, Cork or Falmouth; Slocovich & Co.; Lavinia, (Br.,) Dyer, Cadiz for orders, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Catharina, (Norw.,) Moller, Liverpool for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Lizzie Major, Gerrish, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Kate Wentworth, Mead, Cardenas, for orders, Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Dec. 31, via Queenstown Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Jan. 8, lat. 47 11, lon. 41 45, exchanged signals with a steamer bound W.; she did not answer; 9th, lat. 45 24, lon. 46 53, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; 13th, off Fire Island Light, passed steam-ship Canada and steam-ship Nevada, hence for Liverpool. The E. was detained off Bar by snow-storm 12 hours.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Dec. 31, via Havre Jan. 3, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre Jan. 2, via Brest 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Bark H. L. Green, (new, 487 tons,) Dyer, Columbia Falls, via Vineyard Haven 13 ds., in ballast to [illegible] Bunker & Co.

Schr. A. F. Bailey, Bailey, Pocomoke River, Va., with wood to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. J. F. Ayres, Allen, Stamford.

Schr. Harriet Nood, Gunn, New-Haven.

Schr. Majestic, Dodge, Somerset.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. M. Riley, Gilbert, New-Haven.

Schr. Flying Fish, Selleck, New-Haven.

Schr. L. E. Friend, Brown, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

SAILED—Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; Olympia, for Glasgow; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—Arr. steam-ship McClellan, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shriven, from Philadelphia; schrs. Charlotte Jameson, from Turk's Island; Enos Briggs, from New-York; Anne R. Carroll, from Boston; John K. Shaw, from New-York.

Below, bark Ada Carter, from Navassa; brig Concord, from Havana.

Cld. steam-ships F. W. Brune, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Cricket, for Rio; Prospero Bodge, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; schr. Edna Harwood, for West Indies.

Sld. steam-ship Phoenician, for Liverpool; bark Svalen, for Londonderry; brig Castilian, for Havana.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Pilot boat Phantom went ashore on Nantasket Beach last night during the snow-storm, and filled with water. All hands were saved, and found shelter in the Sea Foam House.

Also arr. steamers Olympus, from Liverpool; Falmouth, from Portland.

Below at anchor in the channel, schr. Bill Stowe, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—Arr. steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; schr. Nellie, from Baltimore.

Cld. ship Island Home, for Liverpool; bark Persia, for Liverpool; brig Welhelmine, for do.; brig Sea Wis, for Havre; brig Mira, for Bremen; bark Oswald, for Barcelona; schr. Enos Phillips, for Boston and Weymouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 14.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Ada Carter, from Navassa; brig Concord, from Havana. Passed out, ship Dogmar; barks Tahti, Romio, Northwood, and Emla, for Cork; brig Echo, for West Indies. Sld., bark Hersog, Ernst, for Baltimore; brig Mary Lizzie, for New-York; brig Acquidneck, from Richmond, for Rio.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—The steamer Alhambra arr. from Portland this morning.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, from Vera Cruz, to sail for New-York, 15th.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 14.—The American Line steamer Ohio, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, passed in this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Sld., steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-York.

Jan. 13.—Arr., steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—Arr. steam-ships Raleigh, from Baltimore; Wyoming, from Philadelphia, and Huntsville, from New-York; brig J. Howland, from New-York, and schr. John Proctor, from Weymouth.

Cld. ship Velox, and barks Ebenezer and Mabel Dabey.

Sld. ship Ragnar, for Liverpool.

Below, two barks and four schooners.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 14—10 A. M.—Arr. brig Erie, from Boston, for Wood's Hole; schrs. Asteria, Portland, for Washington, D. C.; H. T. Townsend and Brigadier, do., for Baltimore; Abel W. Parker and Baltic, do., for New-York; Mary W. Hupper, Boston, for Darien; S. G. Gilmore, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Long, Belfast, for Charleston; Frank and Emily, Camden, for Norfolk; E. A. Pike, Calais, for Providence.

Wind N. E.; blowing heavy; snowing.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sld. for the United States, Rosinda, Neptune, Sabine, George Hurlbut, W. L. Burroughs, Atlanta, Snow Queen, Christel, Giovannina, Fair Regent, Sappho, Argo, Mathusalem, Emma, and Curd.

Arr. out to-day from the United States, Chili, Ottawa, Stella, and Pacific.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Hertha, "Maria C." Ferreri, and Hulda.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Lochead, from New-York Jan. 4, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

HOME

Insurance Company of New-York,

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets 1st Jan., '74	4,652,697 65
Liabilities	216,690 24

ABSTRACT OF THE Forty-first Semi-Annual Statement, Showing the Assets of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1874.

ASSETS.

CASH IN BANK	$151,510 55
BONDS AND MORTGAGES, BEING FIRST LIEN ON REAL ESTATE WORTH $5,090,900	1,897,240 00
LOANS ON STOCKS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND (MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES, $437,656 50)	361,705 00
UNITED STATES STOCKS (MARKET VALUE)	1,949,125 00
STATE AND CITY BONDS (MARKET VALUE)	216,850 00
INTEREST DUE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1874	33,936 40
BALANCE IN HAND OF AGENTS	177,837 00
BILLS RECEIVABLE	21,788 32
SALVAGES AND REINSURANCE	24,886 54
PREMIUMS DUE AND UNCOLLECTED ON POLICIES ISSUED AT THIS OFFICE	17,246 14
TOTAL	$4,852,697 65

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS BEEN DECLARED, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JAN. 16. THE TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL THAT DATE.

NEW-YORK, 13TH JANUARY, 1874.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,

NO. 173 BROADWAY, CORNER CORTLANDT ST.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

Capital, $3,000,000.

ASSETS (NET) JAN. 1, 1874, $5,521,049 15.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Capital, $500,000.

ASSETS (NET) JAN. 1, 1874, $1,024,478 81.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. CAPITAL, $200,000.

NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. CAPITAL, $200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. CO. OF HARTFORD. CAPITAL, $500,000. ASSETS (NET) JAN. 1, 1874, $742,734.

Jas. A. Alexander & Peck, Agents.

The Standard

Fairbanks & Co., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co., No. 2 Milk st., Boston.

WAREHOUSES also in all the LEADING CITIES of the UNITED STATES and in MONTREAL, CANADA.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane.

Assets	$335,322 00
Capital	200,000 00

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Feb. 2.

JAN. 13, 1874.

Geo. W. Montgomery, Secretary.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY [illegible]

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as you have published numerous articles on the subject of the Bankrupt law, and, recognizing in your past history the great good you have accomplished, and that truth and justice are the cardinal principles of THE TIMES, I take the liberty of addressing the following communication to you, and ask, on behalf of a large body of New-York merchants, that you give it a place in your columns at an early day. The Constitution of the United States, article 1., section 8, paragraph 4, provides that "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." This is the foundation upon which the present Bankrupt law has been constructed, as well as the former acts of 1816 and 1841, and this power has only been exercised by Congress in these three instances for the relief of the debtor class. This was the avowed purpose, and it was claimed that the business interests of the country demanded such relief, owing to the exigencies resulting, in the first instance, from the effects of the war of 1812, which had unsettled values, and in the second instance, in the withdrawal of the deposits of the United States Bank, and the financial crash of 1837 incident thereto, and in the passage of the present law, from the effects of the rebellion, which had swept away the entire assets of a large class of the mercantile community in the North as well as in the South, and had materially crippled the merchants all over the land, but more particularly for the relief of the debtor class in the States lately in rebellion. And it has never before been attempted to establish a permanent Bankrupt law for the United States, but, to use a quaint simile, it has been applied as a remedy to restore the sickly condition of mercantile finance after a long continued epidemic of disasters, and when the disease for which the law was made had passed away the former acts were repealed.

It never has been claimed that a Bankrupt law in this country was made in the interest of creditors; and it is a fallacy to make such an assertion, for the very subject in itself does violence to the creditor class, and in the present law an effort has been made so far as it is possible to protect the interests of creditors.

It is asserted that so eminent a statesman as Daniel Webster held "that a permanent Bankrupt law for the United States was destructive of the best interests of the country," and that he prepared and urged the bill for the repeal of the law of 1841, and it was mainly through his efforts that the law was so promptly repealed, he contending "that it was better to leave the subject of the collection of debts under the control of the several States, as it properly concerned their own domestic affairs."

It is now claimed that, inasmuch as Great Britain has a permanent Bankrupt law, and that all other countries have some system of bankruptcy, therefore the present law should be amended so as to meet the supposed requirements of the mercantile community, and should be continued in force. Now, the advocates of this doctrine must be unfamiliar with the workings of the law, as well as the construction of society in other countries, and the fact that the machinery of the English Bankrupt law is far less complicated and not more than one-fifth as expensive as it is possible to have our law.

In the first place the County Courts in Great Britain have jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases, which would be impossible to inaugurate into our law. In the next place the gentry and the privileged classes in England render the Bankrupt law an absolute necessity, for a tradesman might as well commit suicide as to attempt to collect from one of this class a bill, running, perhaps, for years, by ordinary process of law; but his remedy, adopted under the Bankrupt law, is to commit an act of bankruptcy, permit himself to be put into involuntary bankruptcy, have his assignee collect his assets and settle up his estate, when he again resumes his business. This is one feature of the practical working of the law in England.

Again, our business and credit system are widely different from those in Europe. A merchant in this country in doing a business of equal volume with his European cousin is compelled to do it with one-tenth the amount of capital, and sell goods on a longer credit and at a greater distance from home.

The vast extent of our territory, and the frequent interruptions of transportation, is an additional subject for consideration in this particular, for the country subject to the English Bankrupt law is not as large as the State of New-York, and the means of transportation so perfect that a purchase made in London in the morning can be delivered in the most distant part of the Kingdom before night.

Now, as each State in the Federal Union has a more or less perfect system on the subject of insolvencies, I will venture the assertion that the creditor class are as well protected and more likely to obtain their rights under State law, even where preferences are allowed, than they are under the present Bankrupt law, for the practical working of the law of 1867, with its amendment, has not yielded a dividend of one cent to the creditors in seventy-five cases in a hundred, and has been made use of to a great extent by the debtor class as a threat to force their creditors to accept any settlement offered, and formerly, if not now, in many instances has been the vehicle for the creditor class oppressively to obtain preferences by filing a petition and obtaining an order to show cause, sometimes for no other purpose than to prevent a debtor from making use of a just defense to a protested note in the hands of the original holder.

The defects of the present law are so numerous that it would require columns in your valuable paper to enumerate them.

The very able letter of Mr. Blumenstiel in your issue of the 7th instant, very lucidly enumerates some of the defects in the amendment offered in Congress by Senator Edmunds, and very justly concludes that the amendment, as a law, would be far worse than its absolute repeal. If the mercantile community of this City were consulted, it would be the almost unanimous verdict that, in their experience, at least three-fourths of the claims they have proven in bankruptcy have produced no dividends at all, and that the dividends in the remaining one-fourth cases have been reduced to less than one-half of what the assets of the bankrupt should have produced, had they not been absorbed by the extortionate fees and charges of the officers, attorneys, assignees, and assignees' counsel. Let the merchants answer if this be not so.

It is claimed by the advocates of the law that it is required as a relief to such persons as may become embarrassed from the obligation of their contracts, and permit an equitable distribution of their assets, and that, in fact, it is for the benefit of the creditor as well as the debtor class. Now, does not the existence of such a law furnish the means and produce the evil which it is intended to remedy? For, if the reckless or dishonest operator has before him the legal means of escaping from the responsibilities incurred in his career, will he not take the opportunity thus afforded to extend his operations beyond the limit of prudence or honesty, and thereby not only injure or ruin himself, but materially cripple innocent parties who may have dealings with him? In other words, is not such a law, though intended as a benefit to the debtor—his own worst enemy? I recognize the fact that I have already trespassed upon your valuable space, but will mention one more subject, and I have done. As will be seen, the Constitution provides for "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies," yet the present law provides that the property exempt from sale and execution under the laws of the several States, in addition to the sum of $500 allowed under the law, shall be set aside by the assignee, and shall be allowed to the bankrupt before distribution is made to the creditors.

Now, the operation of this uniform law is that in Pennsylvania it gives to the bankrupt $800; in New-York, $750; in Arkansas, $7,500; in Alabama, $3,000; in California, $6,500; in Georgia, $3,500; in Florida, $2,500; and in Indiana, $850, and larger or smaller amounts in each State in the Union, and not similar amounts in any two of the States, so that this part of the law needs only to be mentioned to show the wisdom of Congress and the care exercised in the National Legislature to make laws in conformity with the Constitution.

The creditor class, after having suffered the loss of millions of dollars by the operations of this law, now demand its repeal, and the following New-York merchants have memorialized Congress, indorsing a resolution of the United States Law Association, asking for the unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt law.

H. CHARLES ULMAN, No. 137 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9, 1874.

H. B. Claflin & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Cochran, McLean & Co., Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Company, Hart, Beiven & Mead Manufacturing Company, Hermann Boker & Co., Bruce & Cook, McKesson & Robins, A. B. Sands & Co., W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Althof Bergmann & Co., Charles Zinn & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., D. Appleton & Co., H. J. Baker & Brother, F. W. Devoe & Co., John W. Masury & Son., Baxter, Bell & Co., Anderson, Pierce & Co., Carrier, Sherwood & Co., Powers, Gaston & Co., Meinus, Trask & Ripley, C. G. Gunther's Sons, Hoyt Brothers, J. S. Rockwell & Co., J. B. Hoyt & Co., H. K. Thurber, Belcher, Park & Co., Gorham Manufacturing Company, Meriden Britannia Company, Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, W. & J. Sloane, Eberhard Faber, B. Travis & Co., Andrews & Sanford, James Sutton & Co., G. L. Kelty & Co., Josiah Macy's Sons, Thaddeus Davids & Co., and 367 other business firms of equal importance.

NATIVE WINES.

CHARACTER AND VALUE OF THOSE MADE IN NORTHERN OHIO.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* quotes from two editorials relating to the adulterations of foreign wines which have recently appeared in THE TIMES, and adds some information concerning the wines manufactured in that city and vicinity. It says: "In 1872 three-quarters of the grapes grown in Ohio were raised within the territory extending ten miles in either direction from this city. In that year about 3,000,000 gallons of wine was pressed in this city and on the islands of Lake Erie, which form a part of this and Ottawa Counties. The bulk of this wine was pressed from the Catawba grape, making a hock, or more properly a wine, similar in bouquet, color, and body to the Rhine wine, which is so universally drunk by the Germans, and all others enjoying a tart wine. Some of the best judges of New-York City have informed the writer that the pure brands of our Catawba wine are equal in all respects to the best samples of imported Rhine wine. If unadulterated with sugar, the Catawba wine pressed from the grapes grown in these two counties will bear the test of the best cultivated tastes. These wines are never brandied, sugar being considered sufficient to add the body which will keep them. Our most successful wine-makers, however, use no sugar, taking care simply to select their grapes with a view to discarding unripe and imperfect fruit. We also make a pure article of wine from Nortons and Ives Virginia seedling, a wine rich in flavor, strong in body, and resembling a Burgundy rather than a sherry. The must of the Isabella and Concord grapes will make a wine which should take the place of nine-tenths of the imported (?) claret, being not only pure and cheap, but a healthful beverage. Experiments in making sherry and port from our Concord, Isabella, and Virginia seedlings have been made with marked success. We refer particularly to the Duroy Wine Company, of Cleveland, which is offering to the public a port wine of native manufacture, equal to much higher-priced articles marked "imported." In this section our native wines are preferred to imported brands, not only because known to be pure, but for their valuable medicinal properties and moderate cost. It is also worthy of notice that the champagnes manufactured from our native Catawba are rapidly gaining in favor with the best judges. The sans pareil brand of champagne, manufactured by William H. Mills, of this city, and the imperial, of the American Wine Company of St. Louis, manufactured from grapes grown in this city, are already standard wines with many excellent judges in the Eastern cities, taking rank with Heidsick and Mumm."

BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE FOR 1873.

The following figures will give some idea of the amount of business annually transacted at the Post Office of this City, though they by no means include the whole of its operations. In addition to the labor incidental to the transactions covered by these statements, account must be taken of the tons of mail matter deposited in and passing through the office intended for delivery throughout the entire country—the vast number of foreign letters and papers which leave this port three and four times a week—the thousands of letters daily delivered through boxes, and the receipt, record, transmission, and delivery of registered letters, which last amounted to 155,036 for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873. It will be seen by this exhibit that the Post Office hive is one in which drones would very soon find themselves in the wrong place, and that any patriotic citizen desirous of serving Uncle Sam in a post-official capacity, may make up his mind that he will be required to render a liberal *quid pro quo* in return for his annual stipend. If there are easy positions in the public service, those anxious to gain them had better turn their attention to some other branch of it than the one which has for its function the delivery and transportation of the correspondence of the public:

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF BUSINESS OF CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

Number of mail letters delivered by carriers	31,402,855
Number of City letters delivered by carriers	19,014,030
Number of newspapers delivered by carriers	6,736,764
Total deliveries by carriers	57,153,649
Number of letters deposited in stations and collected from street letter-boxes, intended for the outgoing mails	47,558,816
Number of letters deposited in stations and collected from street letter-boxes, intended for City delivery	35,231,595
Number of newspapers deposited in stations and collected from street letter-boxes	10,826,950
Total	93,617,361

Up to the 1st of July last, there were but 318 letter-carriers employed at the General Office and its stations, but Postmaster James, being convinced that a satisfactory City delivery was impossible with so small a force, asked for and obtained the appointment of sixty-four additional carriers—making the average number employed during the year 350. As there are 306 working days in the year, it will be seen by the above statistics that the average number of letters and papers handled by each carrier in delivery and collection has been little less than 900 daily—evidence sufficient that the "boys in grey" fairly earn at least the not excessive salaries (ranging from $800 to $1,000) which the law provides as compensation for their services.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT — MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The Money-order Department of the New-York office began business, in 1864, with a clerical force of three. At what pace it has advanced from that "day of small things" is shown by the following:

1873—Number of money orders paid, 135,166, amounting to	$1,908,860 46
1872—Number of money orders paid, 106,246, amounting to	1,371,964 03
Increase of money orders paid over 1872, 28,920, amounting to	$536,896 43
1873—Postmasters' drafts paid	1,589,492 00
1872—Postmasters' drafts paid	1,290,560 00
Increase over 1872	$298,932 00
1873—Deposits received from Postmasters on money-order account	$3,988,707 10
1872—Deposits received from Postmasters on money-order account	3,031,668 02
Increase over 1872	$957,039 08
1873—Money orders issued	22,897,436
1872—Money orders issued	16,467,216
Increase over 1872	6,430,220

SUMMARY.

Money orders issued during 1873	$723,042 84
Money orders issued during 1872	720,431 13
Increase over 1872	$611 71
Number of money orders paid, 1873, 482,619 amounting to	$5,932,260 52
Number of money orders paid, 1872, 385,992 amounting to	5,110,032 84
Increase over 1872, 96,627 amounting to	$822,227 68
1873—Deposits received from Postmasters on money-order account	$12,698,501 82
1872—Deposits received from Postmasters on money-order account	10,473,540 19
Increase over 1872	$2,224,961 63
1873—Postmasters' drafts paid	$5,448,716 00
1872—Postmasters' drafts paid	4,571,170 00
Increase over 1872	$877,546 00

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Amount transmitted to London, 1873	$1,469,160 44
Amount transmitted to London, 1872	1,166,421 93
Increase over 1872	$302,738 51
Amount transmitted to Cologne, Germany, 1873	$626,618 61
Amount transmitted to Cologne, Germany, 1872	135,439 12
Increase over 1872	$491,179 49

In addition to these items the business of the Money Order Department in transfer of funds and other operations incidental to the working of the system increased the total amount of money received and paid during the year to $32,515,146 71, against an amount last year of $27,872,694 23, showing an increase of $4,542,452 48.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSIONS OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The following is the Commissions of Appeals Calendar, in addition to such as may be left from the afternoon session, for to-morrow: Nos. 28, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—11, Kimball vs. Grant; 57, The People, &c., Jennys vs. Brennan; 70, The People, ex rel. Murphy, vs. Green; 102, Cochran, Executor, vs. Hovey; 108, Gilbert vs. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; 133, Buckman vs. Helmbold; 137, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 138, Schauts vs. Baldwin; 155, Mayer vs. Mayer; 170, Austen vs. Hustways; 171, Scheffer vs. Brummer; 172, Farnham vs. Hamilton; 173, McGuire vs. Earle; 174, New-York Att. Pul. Co. vs. Van Quyl et al.; 176, Stegman vs. Stegman; 178, Barston vs. Harnsen, &c.; 179, In the matter, &c., Gallagher et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels, and Brady, JJ.—119, Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; 120, Lorrillard vs. Morgan; 121, In the matter, &c., Gill; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 126, The People, ex rel. Splain, vs. New-York Juvenile Asylum; 127, Alker, P. A., vs. Salomon et al.; 128, Platt et al., Executors, vs. Platt; 129, The People, ex rel. Stemler, vs. McGuire; 130, —— vs. ——; 131, —— vs. ——; 132, —— vs. ——; 1, Stevenson vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 133, —— vs. ——; 134, —— vs. ——; 135, —— vs. ——; 309, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 150, Price vs. Scott; 151, McCombie et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 154, Palmeter vs. Prindle; 52, Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot et al.; 85, —— vs. ——; 312, Savage vs. Allen; 155, Candee, as Assignee, vs. Kuhn; 156, Mosselman et al. vs. Caen; 158, Palen, Receiver, vs. Bushnell et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—853, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1783, Van Ness vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 2556, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 837, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1003, Frank et al. vs. Fleischman et al.; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 903, Wood vs. Healy et al.; 1735, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 687, Heath et al. vs. Mahony; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 899, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 1079, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 1149, Starr et al. vs. Lister, &c.; 1151, Saskett vs. Causland; 1155, Fuller et al. vs. Hunt; 1157, McAuliffe vs. Orr, Executor, et al.; 1159, Rosenbaum et al. vs. Newdecker, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—476, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1212, Oppenheimer vs. Herman; 440, Sullivan et al. vs. Williams et al.; 1070, Fettretch vs. McKay; 1153, Barber vs. Rensselaer and S. R. R. Co.; 1228, Bell vs. Neil; 1242, Van Brunt, pro., vs. Kerr et al.; 1250, Griffin vs. Howard; 1252, Crandell et al. vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 1256, Marshall et al. vs. Whitman et al.; 1260, Lontrell vs. Dittenhoeffer; 1262, Droxler vs. Durgel et al.; 1264, Fridenberg vs. Draker; 1272, Van Wyck vs. Cheeseborough; 1274, Holmes vs. Vandewater; 1276, Randolph vs. Johnson; 1280, Ruhhardt vs. Johnson; 1282, Taylor, Administratrix, vs. Davison; 1284, Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Jones et al.; 1294, Seigel vs. Empire Transportation Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Becknagle; 251, Gadeden vs. Commercial Life Insurance Company; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 1337, Justice vs. Ling; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 593, Prendrill, by guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 685, Pender vs. Johnson et al.; 805, Mendlesohn et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 405, Berg vs. Barker et al.; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 597, Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 812, Malloney et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchow vs. Koehler; 676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York City and Hudson River Railroad Company; 246, Brown, Jr., et al. vs. Peyser; 302, McGaraty vs. Maher et al.; 806, Regar vs. Phalon et al.; 454, Oakley vs. The Mayor et al.; 390, American Popular Life Insurance Company vs. O'Neil et al.; 554, Adams vs. Staris; 80, Murrell et al. vs. Beach et al.; 670, Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. Garrison; 796, Osborn et al. vs. Gantz.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—21, Gassler et al. vs. Schaefer et al.; 32, Hudson et al. vs. Van Pelt; 38, Carroll vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 42, Parr et al. vs. Gillamore et al.; 43, Potter & Stymus Manufacturing Company vs. Wheeler; 63, Willard vs. Peck, Jr.; 76, Bishop vs. Baxter; 72, Slater et al. vs. Mercereau; 83, Schuyler vs. Plack, impleaded, &c.; 165, Herzig et al. vs. Mower; 32E, —— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. The American Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Alker, J.—3069, Ellis vs. Barry; 3907, Nebensahl vs. Lowenstein; 2386, Nick vs. Miller; 2666, Mang vs. Dilger; 3006, Sage et al. vs. Vetter; 3020, Nordlinger vs. Cornell; 3052, Breese et al. vs. Wutzger; 3622, Leon vs. Murray, Jr.; 3623, Leon vs. Ballou; 3838, McQuade vs. Foss; 4114, Hartwig vs. Bachman; 3196, Hoyt et al. vs. Stevens; 3198, Lecour vs. Finley; 3202, Fannin et al. vs. Duryea et al.; 3204, Ferris vs. Mouquin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—2797, Silberberg vs. Mississippi Valley Fire Insurance Company; 3126, O'Brien vs. Koehler; 3717, Todd vs. Pinckney; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 3727, Anderson vs. Belloin, Jr.; 3741, Mailler vs. Duffenback; 4120, Damseaux vs. Clark; 3039, Jakobi vs. Rohobach et al.; 3125, O'Farrell vs. Sage; 3129, McArdle vs. Koehler; 3133, Wilder vs. Seaver; 3135, Kraemer vs. Kraemer; 3137, Woodbridge et al. vs. Burkett; 3139, Striffler vs. Riegelman; 3141, Waring vs. Goodenough.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3818, Hawes vs. Strauss; 2922, Herney vs. Kerr; 2504, Dupuy vs. Chase; 3091, Dunn vs. Lichtenstein; 3260, Burnside vs. Tanner; 3768, Blossom vs. O'Farrell; 3872, Beebe vs. Seagrave; 3963, Legett vs. Richards; 3964, Snow vs. Diggins; 4091, Rothschild et al. vs. Rubenstein; 4092, Sacks et al. vs. Metzger; 4094, Rillowe vs. Wilder et al.; 3147, Tracy et al. vs. Smith; 3149, O'Sullivan vs. Hughes; 3151, Whitney vs. Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Cummings, robbery; Bryan Farley, robbery; William Mulcahey, felonious assault and battery; John George Snyder, felonious assault and battery; John Hennessy, Frederick Scott, burglary; John Elliott, (two cases,) burglary; Bertha Waters, grand larceny; Charles Watson, William Smith, Michael Gribben, larceny from the person; John Barnard, larceny from the person; Michael Gallagher, Henry White, larceny from the person; William Maloney, larceny from the person; John Hollahan, Henry Fiuven, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Seward, &c., vs. Torrence; motion to refer cause granted.

Briggs vs. Harford; granted.

Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Hatch; Kamp vs. Kamp; Whiteside vs. Rothchild; In the matter, &c., of August; memorandums.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Voilin vs. Voilin; decree of divorce granted.

Taussig vs. Hart; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Bund Hand-in-Hand; ordered settled and directed to be engrossed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Koeth vs. Koeth; divorce granted to plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 166.—*The Mayor, &c., of Nashville, vs. Ray.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Tennessee.—This action was upon certain warrants issued by the Corporation, drawn by the Recorder, countersigned by the Mayor, and indorsed by the Treasurer. All these checks but one (eighteen) had been received by the city tax collector from tax-payers into whose hands they had passed in circulation, in payment of taxes, and had been delivered by the tax collector to the Secretary of the Board of Education, (who was also Treasurer,) by whom they were sold to Ray, with knowledge on his part of the facts. The defense was that the warrants were fraudulently issued by collusion with a member of the City Council, who acted without his knowledge or the authority of the board; but the board excluded the evidence tending to show that fact, and charged the jury that if the City, by its charter, was authorized to borrow money, and that they found that these warrants had been recognized as valid by the City authorities in the manner stated, they would find for the plaintiff. The jury found in the affirmative, and the Corporation brings the case here, contending that it is without power to borrow money without the authority of its Legislature or City Council, and that such authority never sanctioned the issue of these warrants, and that the court erred in rejecting the evidence offered to show that fact, and in its charge to the jury.

Wm. F. & A. Cooper for plaintiff in error; George F. Edmunds for defendant.

No. 201.—*The Mayor, &c., of Nashville vs. Lindsay.*—Same Court, involving similar questions, is argued with No. 166.

191.—*Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Stout.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska.—This was an action to recover for the loss of a foot by a child of the plaintiff below (defendants in error) while playing with the turn-table of the road in the town of Blair, Neb., in March, 1869. The accident occurred while a number of children were turning the table, and the question was whether the company was liable for leaving it unguarded and insecure in the midst of a town where any and all persons, and especially children, were liable to be injured by it. This question was decided in the affirmative by the verdict which gave $7,500 for the plaintiff. It is claimed that the company's neglect was not the immediate or proximate cause of the accident, but only exposed the child to possible injury by its own imprudence, and that therefore there can be no recovery. The child went there of its own motion, and the company were without notice of the custom of children to play there. It is also submitted that the court erred in leaving all the questions to the jury; that the question of negligence was a matter of law for the court to determine.

Isaac Cook for the company; Strickland and Wakely for defendants in error.

No. 189.—*Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company vs. Elliott et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—This was a suit to recover for certain railroad iron, the contract being that Elliott & Co. would deliver to the road 100 tons of new iron for 200 of old. The allegation was that the new iron had been delivered, but that the old iron which the company was to deliver in payment had not been tendered. The defense was that the iron delivered to the company was the property of the Confederate States, and was delivered to the company as such by Elliott, as agents, and that the iron purchased of the company by the firm of Elliott & Co. was claimed by the Atlantic and North-western Railroad Company in payment of debts of the firm to that company. The court below found that the action of Elliott & Co. was not as agents of the Confederate States, and there being no evidence to sustain the claim of the Atlantic and North-western Railroad Company, the judgment was for the plaintiffs. This decision is assigned as error, but there is no brief filed in support of the assertion.

Scarburgh, Duffield, and Sharp for appellees.

DECISIONS.

No. 140.—*Steam-ship Favorita vs. The Union Ferry Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This was a libel filed by the ferry company to recover damages suffered by the ferry-boat Manhasset, by reason of a collision with the Favorita, a boat of the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company's line, occasioned as alleged by the fault of the colliding ship. The defense was that the Manhasset was guilty of keeping no proper lookout, and of deviating from her course when the peril was imminent. The court below found the steamer at fault, and the decree was for the ferry company. That decree is here sustained, the court saying that if there was error at all on the part of the Manhasset, it was such a mistake of judgment as would likely be committed by any one in similar peril. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 170.—*Grant vs. Strong.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The court in this case held that when a builder proceeds with the erection of buildings upon a contract to receive at a certain point in the work a negotiable note payable at three months for such work, and thereafter accept such note, his mechanic's lien does not attach; that the reliance in such a case is upon the note, and not upon the lien, and that although the note is not paid at maturity. Decree reversed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion, Mr. Justice Swayne dissented.

No. 113.—*Glenn et al. vs. Johnson et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.—This was a proceeding to set aside a conveyance of real estate made by Johnson, a bankrupt, to his wife, shortly before his bankruptcy, on the ground that it was a fraud upon his creditors. The court affirm the decision below, sustaining the conveyance as having been made when Johnson was solvent. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 177.—*Allen et al. vs. Ferguson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—This was a suit on a promissory note made by Ferguson. The defense was his discharge in bankruptcy. The replication was that, pending the proceedings in bankruptcy, the holders received a new promise in writing to pay the note from Ferguson, and that, relying upon that, they took no steps to collect the amount. This new promise was contained in a letter from Ferguson, in which he said, at different times, "the debt shall be adjusted," "the debt will be settled," "the matter shall be arranged," &c., &c. The court sustained a demurrer to the replication, and the decision is here affirmed, this court holding that the words in the letters did not amount to evidence of a new promise to pay. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 542.—*McCarty vs. Mann et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan.—This was a contest concerning the title to certain lands in Ramsey County, Minn. The appellants relied upon a decision of the department denying the validity of the entry of the appellee's grantor, and the appellees upon an act of Congress reinstating it. This court affirm the decree below, sustaining the decision that the act of Congress reinstating the entry vested the title in the pre-emptor, remarking that the law and equity are with the appellees. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 123.—*Fraser vs. The Propeller Winona.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was a case of collision between the schooner Fremont and the propeller, on Lake Erie, in November, 1869. The District Court found the propeller to have occasioned the collision, and the decree was accordingly. The Circuit Court reversed the decree, holding that the schooner was at fault in having bad signal-lights, and by changing her course contrary to the rules of navigation. This court reverses the decree at the Circuit and sustain the decree of the District Court, holding the propeller at fault. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 524.—*Steam-ship Rio Grande vs. The Ocean Tow-boat Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Alabama.—Motion to dismiss denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Donohue and Daniels.

COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT'S COUNSEL FEES.

John J. Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff, who is a United States Commissioner in this City, sued the City to recover $940 88 for services as counsel to the Board of Health from the 1st of June to the 8th July, 1873. The Corporation Counsel interposed the defense that, under the charter of 1870 plaintiff could not recover, he holding at the same time he rendered the services claimed for to the City, not only the office of United States Commissioner, which was excepted in the charter as a disqualifying office, but also the office of Chief Supervisor of Elections. The court below held that, the holding of the latter office disqualified plaintiff to hold the office under the City, compensation for which he sought to recover. From this decision the present appeal was taken. The chief point urged on behalf of plaintiff on the appeal was that the act of Congress in relation to General Supervisor of Elections did not create a new office under that title, but simply imposed additional duties in relation to elections on the United States Commissioner, and therefore did not conflict with the provisions of the charter in reference to double office-holding. The court reserved its decision.

MARINE COURT.

Additional assignments to those already published have been made in this court, of Judges to hold Special Term and Chambers, as follows:

From Feb. 23 to 28, inclusive, Spaulding, J.
From March 30 to April 4, inclusive, Shea, C. J.
From May 25 to April 30, inclusive, McAdam, J.
From Oct. 26 to April 31, inclusive, Gross, J.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Pacific Mail	41	700	St. Paul	48¼
200	do	40⅞	700	do	48⅛
200	do	40¾	100	do ...c.	48
1100	do ...c.	41	500	do ...s3.	48
700	do	40⅞	400	North-western	60¼
500	do	40¾	1400	Lake Shore	82⅝
500	do	40½	100	do	82½
600	do	40¼	100	do ...b3.	82⅝
1100	do	40⅛	400	do ...s3.	82⅜
600	do	40	1300	do ...s3.	82¼
300	do	40⅛	1700	do	82⅜
300	do	40¼	100	do ...c.	82⅛
400	do	40⅜	500	Union Pacific	34
300	do	40½	100	do ...c.	34
1300	do	40¼	300	do ...b3.	34
300	do	40¼	200	do	33⅞
400	do	40	700	do ...s3.	33¾
600	do	40¼	300	do	33¾
600	do	40⅜	500	do	33⅞
200	do	40½	500	do	34
200	do	40¼	300	Tol. & Wab.	52⅝
400	B., H. & E.	3⅛	100	do ...c.	52⅝
400	Western Union	77⅛	200	do	52¾
300	do ...c.	76⅞	300	do	53
200	do	77	800	Ohio & Miss. ...s3.	34¼
400	do	76⅞	300	do	34⅜
200	do	77	400	do	34⅜
200	do ...b30.	77⅛	300	do	34½
100	N. Y. C. & H. ...b3.	102⅜	500	Del., L. & W.	100
1200	do	102½	600	C., C. & I. C.	31⅞
300	do	102⅝	100	do	31⅞
100	do ...s3.	102¼	700	do ...b3.	32
100	do ...b3.	102¾	100	do	32⅛
300	do	102⅞	400	do ...s3.	32⅛
300	do ...c.	102⅝	200	Han. & St. Jo.	33
1000	do	102½	100	do ...s3.	33
100	do ...b30.	102½	100	do ...c.	33
100	Rock Island	104⅛	300	do ...s3.	32¾
50	do	104¼	300	do	32¾
30	do	104⅛	200	do	32½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$42,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81 ...b. c. 116½	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. ...small 115⅝	
10,000 do ...12. c. 116½	1,500 do ...12. 115⅝	
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ...12. 117⅜	6,000 do ... 115⅝	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64 ...b. c. 115¾	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ...b. c. 116¼	
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 ...b. c. 113½	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ...small 115½	
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 ...b. c. 113⅝	3,000 U.S.5-20 C. '67 116⅝	
25,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 R. 112½	5,000 do ...b. c. 116⅝	25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c. 114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$50,000	Tenn. 6s, old	80	200	Chi. & R. I. b.c. b3.	104½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex. coup. ..b. c.	82¾	200	Harlem ...b. c.	126
5,000	N.C.6s, Sp. Tax, 1st class ...s3.	9½	200	do ...b60.	126½
5,000	N.C.6s, Sp. Tax, 3d class ...s3.	9	100	do ...c.	126⅜
5,000	S.C.6s, n. J.&J.	10½	200	do ...s3.	126
1,000	B'k.6s, W.L. s3.	92	200	do	126¼
1,000	do	92¼	10	do	126
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	90	400	do ...b15.	126¼
4,000	N.Y.C.6s, '83. b.c	91½	300	do	126
2,000	Erie 1st M. end.	97	100	do ...b30.	126½
5,000	Erie 4th ...b. c.	96	5	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅞
2,000	Hud. R. 2d, S. F.	102½	100	do ...b. c.	102⅝
5,000	Al.&Su. 1st. b3.	100	400	do ...b4.	102⅝
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	96½	100	do ...s60.	102½
10,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	93½	200	do ...s3.	102⅝
5,000	Chi.&N.W. con. coup. Gd. bds.	84	200	do ...b4.	102¾
5,000	do	83¾	1700	do	102¾
10,000	do ...b3.	83½	100	do ...b3.	102⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	91	1200	do	102⅞
3,000	L. Sh. con. C.	96	800	do ...b3.	103
7,000	L. S. con. R.	96½	1300	do	103
19,000	Un. Pac. 1st	85	500	do	103⅛
1,000	Un. P. 10s, In.	75	1600	do	103
1,000	C.P.G'd. bds. b.c	96⅝	300	L. S. & M. So. b. c. c.	82⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	89	100	do ...s3.	82⅜
3,000	T. & W. con. c't.	77	100	do ...b3.	82⅝
1,000	Ill.&S. Iowa 1st.	90	500	do	82⅝
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	103	100	do ...c.	82⅝
7,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	105	100	do ...b3.	82¾
7,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	101⅜	100	do ...s3.	82⅝
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	76	700	do	82¾
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	95½	200	Bos., H. & E. ...b. c.	3
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	80½	200	Mil. & St. P. ...b. c.	48½
2,000	M.&St.P. 7s, Gd.	86	100	do	48¼
1,000	M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	83	100	do ...s3.	48⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	85	400	do	48⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d. b.c	65	100	do	48½
1,000	L. & N. con., '98	87½	500	do ...c.	48⅛
20,000	D. & H. 1st, '84	100½	400	do	48⅜
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st, b.c	28½	100	do ...s3.	48⅜
2,000	Ch. & Ohio 1st.	60	20	Un. Pac. ...b. c.	34⅜
9,000	Long Dock bds.	94	800	do	34⅜
20	Bank State of N. Y.	106	200	do ...c.	34⅜
35	Am. Ex. Bank	109	200	do ...b3.	34½
100	Merc'tile B'k. b. c.	110	200	do ...s3.	34⅜
10	Metropolitan B'k.	124	300	do ...b10.	34¼
50	Fourth Nat. B'k.	101	300	do	34¼
600	M.L.&M'g Co. b.c.c.	8	500	do ...c.	34⅜
600	do ...b30.	8⅛	200	do ...s3.	34⅜
42	Del. & H. C'l. ..b. c.	118	100	do ...b3.	34¼
35	American Ex.	60¾	200	do ...c.	34¼
10	U. S. Express	71¼	5400	do	34¼
13	Wells-Fargo Ex.	70	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72½
10	Mor. & Es. R.	91¼	200	do ...b. c.	72½
200	do ...b. c.	91½	200	Tol. & Wab. ...b. c.	53
500	W. U. Tel. ...b. c.	77⅛	100	do ...s3.	53
800	do	77¼	100	do	53⅛
1000	do	77⅛	200	do ...b3.	53⅛
900	do ...b3.	77⅛	200	do	53
1000	do	77¼	100	St. L. & I. M. ...b. c.	55
200	do ...c.	77⅛	42	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	91½
300	do ...b3.	77¼	57	N. Y., N. H. & H.	130
100	do	77⅛	300	Del., L. & W.	100
600	do	77⅛	40	do	100¼
100	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	40⅜	100	do ...c.	100⅛
100	do	40½	100	do	100½
500	do	40⅜	100	do	100⅜
300	do	40¾	100	Stonington ...b. c.	125
1200	do	40⅞	45	Chi. & Alt. ...b. c.	109½
1500	do	40¾	30	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	110½
100	do	40¾	100	Cen. Pac. ...b. c.	71¼
1000	do	40⅜	10	Rens. & Sar. ...b. c.	104½
500	do ...c.	40⅜	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	14
200	Panama ...b. c.	115	15	H. & St. Jo. ...b. c.	33½
200	Chi. & N. W. ...b. c.	60⅜	210	do	33¼
300	do	60¼	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	42
400	do	60¼	500	Ohio & Miss. ..b. c.	34⅜
300	do	60¼	910	do	34⅜
300	do	60½	300	do	34½
			100	C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3.	32½
			300	do	32⅜
			100	do	32½
			200	do	32⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Union	77½	300	Lake Shore	82⅝
300	do	77¼	200	do	82⅜
900	do	77⅜	1100	do	82⅞
300	do	77⅜	800	do	82⅝
100	do	77⅛	1700	do	82⅞
200	do	77	100	do ...b3.	82⅞
100	do	77	300	do	82⅞
400	do	78⅛	300	do	83
100	do	77	700	do	83⅛
100	do ...b3.	77¼	700	do ...c.	83⅛
600	do	77⅛	500	do ...b3.	83
500	do ...s3.	77⅛	200	do ...b3.	83
800	do	77¼	900	do	83⅛
15	do	77⅜	1900	do	83⅛
100	do ...b3.	77⅛	100	do	83⅛
100	do	77⅜	500	do	83⅛
200	do	77¼	100	do ...s3.	83⅛
200	do	77⅜	200	do	83⅛
300	do ...s3.	77⅛	400	do ...b3.	83¼
100	do	77¼	100	do	83¼
400	Pacific Mail ...b10.	40¾	200	do	83⅛
100	do	40⅝	700	do ...c.	83⅛
100	do	40⅞	200	do	83⅛
200	do	40⅝	2000	do	83⅜
600	do	40¾	200	Union Pacific ..s3.	34⅛
200	do	40⅞	100	do	34⅛
600	do	40¾	100	do ...b3.	34⅛
200	do	40⅞	700	do	34⅛
300	do	40⅜	6100	do	34¼
300	do	40⅝	1000	do ...b3.	34½
600	do	40⅞	2600	do	34⅜
200	Rock Island	104⅛	900	do ...b3.	34⅜
200	do	104⅜	700	do ...s3.	34½
200	do	104⅞	1000	do	34½
500	do ...b3.	105	200	N. W. Pref.	73
200	Del., L. & W. ...b5.	100⅛	100	do	73¼
200	do	100⅛	100	do	73
400	N. Y. C. & H.	103	100	do	73½
100	do ...s60.	102¾	100	North-western	60¾
100	do	102⅞	500	do	61
100	do ...s30.	103	100	do ...b3.	61¼
100	do	103	300	do	61¼
1300	do ...b3.	103	200	do ...c.	61¼
115	do ...b3.	103	400	Ohio & Miss.	34¼
600	do ...b3.	103⅛	1000	do	34⅜
500	do	103¼	400	do	34⅜
65	do	103	100	do	34⅜
500	do ...c.	103⅛	300	do	34⅞
100	do	103⅜	200	do	34⅞
1500	do ...c.	103⅛	400	do ...b3.	34⅞
400	do ...b3.	103⅛	200	do ...s3.	34⅞
300	do	103⅜	100	do	34⅞
1800	do ...c.	103⅜	300	do	34¾
100	do ...c.	103⅜	300	do ...b3.	34⅞
600	do	103⅛	11	N. J. Central	101¼
1100	do ...b3.	103⅜	1000	St. Paul	48½
1300	do	103¾	600	do	48¼
800	Tol. & Wab.	53¼	400	do	48⅜
100	do ...b3.	53⅜	200	do	48⅜
600	do	53⅛	300	do	48⅜
700	do	53⅛	300	do	48⅜
100	do	53⅛	18	St. Paul Pref.	73
500	C., C. & I. C.	32¼	100	do	72½
2000	do	32⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.	33¼
400	do	32	100	do	32¾
400	do	32¼	100	do	33
800	do	32¼	100	do ...b3.	33⅛
700	do ...c.	32¼	200	do	33⅜
600	do	32¾	200	do	33⅜
600	do	32¼	200	do	33⅛
100	do ...b3.	32¼	100	do ...s10.	33⅜
200	do ...s3.	32¼			
200	do	32⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81 116⅝	$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 116¼
400 U. S. 6s, '81 C. ...small 117½	11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ...new 115⅝
66,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64 ...b. c. 115⅜	7,000 U.S.5-20 C. '67 116⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 115¾	100,000 U. S. 10-40 R. ...b. c. 112⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 ...new 115½	5,000 do 112¾
40,000 do ...c. 115¼	15,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 113⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	79⅞	200	Un. Pac. ...b. c.	34⅝
10,000	Va. 6s, Consol.	50¾	100	do ...s3.	34½
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, 2d Class	9½	200	do	34½
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	85	500	do ...b3.	34½
10,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	78	700	C. & N. W. ...b. c.	61⅜
2,000	Del. & Hud. R., '91 ...b. c.	101	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	73½
2,000	T. & W. C. C.	77	100	do	73⅝
6,000	Can. So. 1st	65	100	L. S. & M. S. ...b. c. c.	83⅜
2,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st	101	600	do ...b3.	83½
2,000	Cl. & P. 4th	88	300	do	83⅝
4,000	do	87¼	200	do	83⅝
10,000	Alby. & S. 1st	100	2300	do	83⅜
2,000	Alby. & S. 2d	97	1500	do ...s3.	83⅜
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	85	1200	do	83⅞
2,000	North Mo. 1st	83	1200	do	83¾
10,000	Tol., P. & W., West. Div.	71	100	do ...c.	83⅝
2,000	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d ...b. c.	95	300	do	83⅝
100	Consol. Coal of Md. ...b. c. b3.	45	100	do ...s3.	83⅝
500	W. U. T. ...b. c. b3.	77⅜	200	do	83⅝
200	do	77⅜	10	C., C. & Ind.	32½
600	do	77⅜	25	N. J. Central	99¾
500	do ...b3.	77⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. ...b. c.	48½
500	do ...s3.	77½	50	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	73
100	do	77¼	100	C. & R. I. ...b.c. b30.	105
20	do	77⅛	100	do	105
100	do	77⅜	100	do	105⅛
400	do	77⅜	200	do	105½
50	do	77⅜	100	do	105⅜
200	do	77⅜	200	do	105¼
400	do	77⅜	500	do	105⅛
10	do	78	400	T., W. & W. ...b. c.	53½
40	Am. Exp. ...b. c.	60⅜	100	do	53⅜
15	U. S. Exp.	71¾	400	do	53½
15	Cl. & P. Gtd. ..b. c.	87½	100	do	53⅜
400	Pacific Mail ...b. c.	40⅜	50	Chi. & Alt. ...b. c.	109
100	do	40⅞	200	D., L. & W. ...opg.	100¼
200	do ...b3.	40⅞	200	do ...b30.	100½
400	N. Y. C. & H. ..b. c.	103¾	100	H. & St. Jo. ...s60.	33½
1300	do	103⅞	100	do ...b. c.	33⅛
200	do ...s3.	103¾	100	do	33¼
200	do ...b30.	103⅞	150	St. L. & I. M.	54½
100	P. R. of Mo. ...b. c.	31¼	100	do	54⅞
			100	do ...b60.	55
			100	Ohio & M. ...b. c.	34¾
			500	do	34⅞
			25	Alt. & T. H. ...b. c.	13
			600	C., C. & I. C. ..b. c.	32¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	U.S.5-20 C. '64	115¾	700	Han. & St. Jo.	33
7,000	U.S.5-20 C. '65	116⅝	300	C., C. & I. C.	32¼
2,000	U.S.5-20 C. '67	116⅛	300	Lake Shore	83⅝
30,000	U.S.5-20 C. '68	116	200	do ...s3.	83⅞
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	84⅞	1400	do	83⅜
2,000	O. & M. Consol.	91½	100	do ...b3.	83⅜
100	Consol. Coal	44	20	do	83½
300	Maryland Coal	23	400	do	83⅜
200	West. U. Tel. ...c.	77¼	500	do	83⅜
200	do	77⅜	600	do	83⅜
400	do	77½	100	do ...c.	83⅜
500	do	77⅛	1400	do	83⅜
300	do	77¼	900	do ...b3.	83⅛
900	do	77⅜	500	St. Paul	48⅛
300	Pacific Mail	40⅜	1000	Union Pacific	34⅜
100	do	40⅞	600	do	34⅜
10	Panama	115	300	do	34⅜
600	N. Y. C. & H. ...b30.	103⅞	500	do ...b3.	34⅜
100	do	103⅞	500	do	34⅛
100	do ...s3.	103⅞	700	do	34⅛
300	do	103¾	200	do	34⅛
1200	do ...b30.	104	1200	do	34⅛
2600	do	103⅞	100	do ...b3.	34⅛
300	do ...b3.	104	600	do ...b3.	34⅛
500	do ...s3.	103¾	300	do	34⅛
100	do ...b3.	103⅞	2800	do	34⅛
100	do ...s3.	103¾	100	North-western	61⅛
100	do	103⅞	100	do ...s3.	61⅛
400	do	103⅜	100	do ...b4.	61¼
100	do ...s3.	103⅞	200	do	61¼
300	do	103⅞	100	North-west. Pf.	73½
100	do	103¾	200	do	73¼
200	do ...s3.	103⅞	200	Tol. & Wab. ...b3.	53⅛
400	Harlem	126	200	do	53⅛
200	do ...b60.	126½	300	do	53
100	Rock Island	105⅛	400	Bos., H. & E.	3
200	do	105⅛	400	D., L. & W. ...b3.	100⅛
800	do	105⅛	300	do	100⅛
200	do	105⅛	100	St. L. & I. M.	54½
200	do	105⅜	300	do ...b3.	32⅜
100	Ohio & M. ...s3.	34½	100	do ...b3.	32¾
700	do	34⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange reversed the course of Tuesday's market this forenoon, and was generally strong and higher, the speculation in the Railroads being led by New-York Central, of which very heavy purchases were made from 102½ up to 104 ₱ cent., the largest transactions being at about 103⅞ ₱ cent. The movement found sympathy in a further advance in Harlem, and in higher bids for Rock Island, which failed to bring out much Stock. A fresh upward turn was also given to Lake Shore Stock, and in the lighter priced Western Roads, the transactions were large in Union Pacific, and the market was strong for North-west Preferred, Ohios, St. Pauls, C., C. and Indiana Central, &c. The Western Telegraph was fairly steady, while Pacific Mail gave way to 40@40½ ₱ cent., on the report from Washington that trouble will grow out of the Extra Subsidy of last year. The statement is that the Company have not put their China line in condition to carry the mail on the conditions of the Extra Subsidy. We notice that some dealings are taking place in the Stock of the Central Pacific Road at about 70@71 ₱ cent. The Stock was placed on the Exchange list last week, and is represented by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, who marketed the original First Mortgages of the Road, and also the First Mortgages of the California and Oregon and San Jo. Valley Branches. The Capital paid in amounts to $53,411,000. The Stock may be enlarged to $100,000,000, the extreme limit of the Capital.

The investment orders for the Railroad Bonds continue to multiply, and the Board sales to-day were distributed through a larger list than usual. With the single exception of the North-West Consolidated, which declined to 83½ ₱ cent., the prices were firm. The Public Funds of the United States were steady on the Coupon classes, firm for most of the Registered, and higher on the Currency 6 ₱ cents.

There was not much spirit in the Gold Room to-day. The Cash Gold is abundant, and pretty full rates of Interest are paid to carry over balances. The sales were 111½@111⅜@111⅝@111½ ₱ cent. Bills on London were quiet, and the business done on the Street for Bankers, 60 days, was at $4 82½ to the £ sterling. Money is easy at 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for call loans on the Street.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116	116½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116½	116⅝
American Gold	111⅜	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 82½
New-York Central and Hudson	102¼	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	105¾
Pacific Mail	42⅛	40⅝
St. Paul Common	48¼	48½
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅝
Western Union	77¼	77¼
Union Pacific	34⅛	34¼
Lake Shore	82⅛	83⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅞	53¼
Harlem	125½	126
North-west	60½	61⅛
North-west Preferred	72½	73¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅛	32¼
Adams Express	93	92¾
United States Express	71½	71
Wells-Fargo Express	70	70
American Express	60⅛	60⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	100⅛	100¼
Central New-Jersey	99¾	99¾
Panama	115½	115
St. Paul Preferred	72	72¾
Atlantic and Pacific	14½	14¾

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $478,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid $270,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts were $360,000.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	116½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117⅜	5-20 reg., '67	116¼
5-20 reg., '62	113½	5-20 coup., '67	116⅝
5-20 coup., '62	113½	5-20 reg., '68	116
5-20 reg., '64	115	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115¼	10-40 reg.	112½
5-20 reg., '65	115½	10-40 coup.	113⅜
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s coup., '81	112½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115¼	6s Currency	114¾

The following bids were made to-day, at the Exchange Board, for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89¼	Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	89¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Del., L. & W. 1st	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Del., L. & W. 2d	100
Erie 1st Ext'd	102	D., L. & W. 7s conv.	99
Erie 1st Indorsed	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext.	94½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101	T. & W. 1st, S. L. div.	87
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	89
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95½	Tol. & W. Equip. bs.	75
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
Long Dock Bonds	94½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	88
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87¾	Gal. & Chic. Ext'd	104
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	103
H. R. 7s, '3d, 75	99	Morris & Essex 1st	104¾
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	99½	Morris & Essex 2d	101⅜
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	96½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	105
Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902	93¼	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	36½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	109	P., F. W. & C. 2d	96
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	109	P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	96¾	Cleve. & P. con. S. F.	93½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	103	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	86
Cleve. & Tol. new bds.	95	Chic. & Alt. 1st	103
C., P. & A., old bds.	96	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	94
C., P. & A., new bds.	94	Ohio & Miss. con. S. F.	92
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.	99	Ohio & Miss. con.	90½
Buf. & Erie, new bs.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d	78
Lake Shore div. bds.	94	St. L. & I. M. 1st	99
L. Shore con. coup. bs.	96	St. L. & I. M. 2d	80
L. Shore con. reg. bs.	96¼	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	109
Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	96¼	M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D	96
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	96⅜	M. & S. P. 7s, G., R. D.	86
West. Pac. bds.	86¾	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	90½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	84⅞	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D	83¼
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	77⅝	M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	80
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	102	Col., C. & I. 1st	85
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	90	Col., C. & I. 2d	65
A. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	75½	T., P. & W., E. D.	75
North Mo. 1st	83	T., P. & W., W. D.	70
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	T., P. & W. Bur'n div.	50
C. & N. W. int. bds.	95¼	B., H. & E. 1st	28
C. & N. W. con. bds.	91	B., H. & E. guar'd	37
C. & N. W. ext. bds.	91	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	72
C. & N. W. 1st	99¾	B. C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	70
C. & N. W. coup. G. bds.	81¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	98¼
City 6s, new	102	102⅞
Camden and Amboy	118	120
Pennsylvania Central	96	96¼
Reading	113	113½
Lehigh Valley	48⅞	49
Catawissa preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	23	23¼
Northern Central	29	30
Lehigh Navigation	85	85¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	93¾

The *World*, of this morning, refers as follows to the changes made yesterday at the annual election of the Continental National Bank:

At to-day's election for directors of the Continental Bank, Messrs. Charles Bard, Lorenzo Blackstone, and Thomas W. Evans were elected as new directors. Mr. Bard replaces Mr. Cowdrey as President, the latter having sold his large interest in this bank to his fellow-directors, who were all re-elected except three who made way for the gentlemen above-named. Mr. Bard is of the firm of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., and originally of Connecticut, where a very large part of the stock is now owned.

We are further advised that Mr. John T. Agnew is made Vice President of the Continental Bank in place of Mr. H. M. Tabor, who declined a re-election.

The Bank of Commerce, on the Quarterly return just made to the Department at Washington, exhibits:

Loans and discounts		$14,955,800
Public funds to secure circulation		4,000,000
Other public funds of United States		1,100,000
Due from banks		446,400
Clearing items		1,864,500
Gold notes	$1,063,500	
Greenbacks	2,968,200—	4,031,700
Banking-house		500,000
Miscellaneous		385,600
Total		$27,284,000
Capital	$10,000,000	
Surplus	3,767,600	
Gross deposits	7,448,200	
To banks	2,964,900	
Circulation	3,091,100	
Dividends unpaid	12,700—	$27,284,000

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, and the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, both payable to Eastern Stockholders at the Bank of America, in this City.

The Merchants' Insurance Company has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Fireman's Trust Insurance Company of Brooklyn has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, at its office in New-York (No. 173 Broadway.) The accumulated surplus of the Company is again up to $818,951.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, leaving net assets of $335,323.

The Home Insurance Company of this City pays a Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* on and after Jan 16. The assets of the Company are now $4,852,697, against reported liabilities of $216,690.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company pays a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The Amity Insurance Company pays a Dividend of *Three and One-half ₱ cent.*

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company announces a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Tar, bbls.	546
Bees-wax, pks.	5	Spts. Turpentine, bbls.	61
Copper, bbls.	45	Molasses, bbls.	538
Cotton, bales	3,986	Oil-cake, pks.	589
Flour, bbls.	13,367	Beef, pks.	124
Meal, bbls.	295	Pork, pks.	2,522
Wheat, bushels	76,440	Cut-meats, pks.	2,333
Corn, bushels	28,500	Lard, tcs.	1,367
Oats, bushels	18,925	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,522
Malt, bushels	1,250	Butter, pks.	2,116
Peas, bushels	300	Cheese, pks.	357
Grass-seed, bags	153	Tallow, pks.	45
Dried Fruit, pks.	41	Stearine, pks.	50
Eggs, bbls.	544	Rice, pks.	427
Beans, bbls.	350	Pea-nuts, bags	57
Flax-seed, bags	132	Starch, pks.	300
Hops, bales	43	Tobacco, hhds.	4
Hides, No.	704	Tobacco, pks.	40
Hides, bdls.	262	Wool, bales	321
Leather, sides	3,673	Whisky, bbls.	584

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark G. Capuro, for Cork and orders—27,473 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Canada, for Liverpool—3 pks. Fibre, 1,964 bales Cotton, 39,938 bushels Wheat, 1,632 bxs. Cheese, 74 hhds. Tallow, 269 bbls. Pork, 27 firkins Lard, 26 tcs. Pork, 2 tcs. Bladders, 2,662 bxs. Bacon, 10 bbls. Tongues, 149 logs Cedar, 181 hhds. Tobacco, 34 tcs. Lard, 1,900 bbls. Flour, 50 cases Canned Goods, 10 cakes Zinc, 5,400 Staves.

By the bark Mimi P., for Cork and orders—26,003 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Williamine, for Beyrout—13,487 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Caterina, for Liverpool—1,671 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Lavinio, for Cadiz—144,000 Staves.

By the bark Nordstjernen, for Cork—18,699 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Noa, for Cork—20,866 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Marco Polo, for Bremen—3,721 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Olympia, for Glasgow—45 hhds. Tallow, 3,300 bbls. Flour, 171 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 398 bags Oil-cake, 33,554 bushels Wheat, 50 bxs. Pears, 5,400 Staves, 147 bags Clover-seed, 100 bbls. Apples, 3 cases Organs, 400 bxs. Bacon.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate demand on the basis of 31c.@33c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in comparatively limited request, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $11; Scotch do., $11; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Strong in price, but quiet; stock offered sparingly. Quotations as in our last. Sales, 930 bags Rio, by the Aquidneck, at Baltimore, at 28c., gold. A sale of 3,000 mats Java was reported, without reliable particulars.

COTTON—Grades from Low Middling upward have been in fair request, for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Qualities below Low Middling have attracted very little attention, and have been without change of moment. Sales have been reported of 1,583 bales, including 790 bales to shippers, 668 bales to spinners, and 125 bales to speculators. There has been less inquiry noted for forward delivery, the market closing easier and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bales, (of which 2,400 bales were on last evening, and 10,800 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 11-16c.; February, 16 1-32c.; March, 16 9-32c.@16⅜c.; April, 17 1-16c.; May, 17 7-16c., and June at 17⅞c.@17 31-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,986 bales, including 930 from Norfolk, 859 from New-Orleans, 956 from Savannah, 427 from Newbern, and 814 per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,735 bales, and thus far this week 104,784 bales, against 104,510 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 2,176,398 bales, against 1,949,187 bales same time last year. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 36,230 bales; exports, to the Continent, 20,069 bales. Stock—In New-York, 95,603 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 763,393 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

EGGS—Have been very quiet, as a rule, within the range of from 24c.@30c. for fair to extra choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 24c.@26c. Limed also dull at 15c.@19c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand has been reported for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted a shade easier, though holders have not been disposed to press sales of desirable lots at the current quotations. Lines of shipping extras have been in most request on the basis of $7@$7 15 for standard to good stock for the English, and $7 50@$7 85 for the West India markets. The sales reported since our last have been 13,200 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40 for fair to very good; inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 25; very good to very fancy do. at $7 25@$8 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 15 for lines, part to arrive, at which latter figures some 4,500 bbls. were placed; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 50
Extra State	6 75@ 8 25
Extra City	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 35@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 10@11 00

Southern Flour has been quiet, yet without material change as to prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $7 10@$8 15 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8 15@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 35@$7 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour has been inactive since our last, at from $9@$11 75 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent....Rye Flour continues in fair demand and quoted firm at $4 60@$5 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at from $4 10@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, the latter now quoted at $4 75 ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 375 bbls....Bag-meal has been rather quiet at $1 60@$1 65 for coarse; $1 65@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 85@$1 90 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive within the range of from $2 90@$3 30 for State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs....Graham Flour quiet at $6 50@$7 for Western and State, ₱ bbl....Oat-meal selling in a jobbing way at from $6 75@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the leading kinds at steady rates; sales, 600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 75, and 1,000 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, with supplies offered more freely, especially of car stock, on which holders have been generally quite eager to realize. At the modified figures there has been a fair trade reported, mostly for export, though in part for milling. Prime boat-loads have been held with relatively more confidence, having been comparatively scarce. In Winter Wheat there has been a very light business in progress within the previous range for the better grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at $1 67@$1 68 for fair to good No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 64@$1 68 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 do., afloat; $1 61 for inferior do., in store; $1 55 for ordinary No. 3 do., car stock; $1 65@$1 68 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 63@$1 64 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 60@$1 63 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 61 for do., to arrive; $1 58@$1 65 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 63@$1 70 for Red Western....Corn has been in moderately active demand, chiefly stock in store, in good part on speculative account, at a further improvement in prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 125,000 bushels at 92c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store, subsequently held ½c.@1c. higher; 93c.@94c. for do., afloat, in lots; 90c. for old and new Yellow Western Mixed car stock; 92c. for old do., in store; 90c. for old White do.; and 83c.@89c. for inferior to choice new Mixed and Yellow Western, car lots....Rye quiet within the range of $1 04@$1 07 ₱ bushel....Barley firm with sales of a boat-load of Canada West at $1 85 ₱ bushel, afloat....Nothing new in Barley-malt....Oats in less demand, particularly stock from cars, which holders have been pressing on the market at irregular figures; while for supplies, afloat and delivered, former rates have been claimed. Sales have been reported of only 29,000 bushels at from 61c.@66c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western, from track and delivered; and 65c.@66c. for White do....Feed quiet at from $25@$27 50 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive but steady, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 12½c.@13c.; Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Cloth, 11¾c.@12¼c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate request, on the basis of previous figures; prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for City use. Rye Straw at 65c.@80c.; Wheat do. at 60c.@65c.; Oat do. at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts have been lighter, and holders less eager to realize. Some dealers quote by the ton, from depots, thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $27@$29; fair to good Timothy, $23@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $20@$22; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $16@$18; No. 2 Rye, $14@$15; No. 1 Oat, $16.

HEMP—Has been inactive since our last, with American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.; Sisal, 7½c.@7¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 18c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—There has been a rather slow trade reported at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,200 Dry Mexican, 500 Wet-salted Texas, and 500 Western slaughter on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning was 63,200 Hides and 844 bales do., (against 54,200 Hides and 868 bales do. same time last year,) and included 22,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 5,600 Dry Montevideo, 900 Dry Paysandu, 6,300 Dry Rio Grande, 4,000 Dry Central American, 4,500 Dry Bogota, 800 Dry and Salted West India, 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 11,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 578 bales Calcutta Cow, and 66 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been quiet in the local market, but quoted firm for desirable qualities. Advices from the interior report freer movements at extreme rates. We quote here: American New, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American New, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@40c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet since our last, only a few job lots having been placed at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet at $2 45@$2 50 for Strained; sales, 250 bbls. at the latter rate. Nothing new in Tar....Of Spirits Turpentine, 100 bbls. merchantable sold at 44c. ₱ gallon; market firm.

PETROLEUM—Held with a fair show of confidence, but generally inactive....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5¾c....Refined, here, 13¼c.@13⅜c., and at Philadelphia, 13¼c....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@19c....Naphtha, 7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been weak in price, on a slow trade, with sales reported for early delivery of only 125 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 37½ quoted at $16 25 for full parcels; small lots of Western Prime Mess at $15@$15 12½; and of extra Prime at $13 50@$13 62½, for uninspected. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, March option, at $16 25....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, within the range of from 7⅛c.@8¼c. for City, and 6¾c.@7¼c. for Western....Cut Meats less firm, on a restricted business. Sales include 30,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies in bulk, 20 to 9½ lbs., at 7⅛c.@10c.; 1,200 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.; 300 Smoked do. at 8c.; 1,800 Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@10¼c.; 1,200 Smoked do. at 11c.@12c. January options on boxed Dry-salted stock quoted at 6½c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@10c. on short-cut Hams, the latter 20@15 lbs. averages....Bacon has been moderately sought after at about former figures, with sales reported of 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 8¼c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, at 8¾c.; 500 bxs. do. February, at 8⅜c., and 500 bxs. do., March, at 8½c. Short Clear quoted at 8⅜c....Lard has been quoted a shade cheaper on a moderate movement, the sales for early delivery embracing 650 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅝c.; 125 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9⅞c. And for forward delivery, 3,500 tcs. Western Steam, 500 tcs. February options, at 9 7-16c.@9½c., closing at 9⅜c., with settlements of contracts for 500 tcs. January options, reported at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c....Beef in better demand and firm in price. Sales, 225 bbls. and 400 tcs. We quote at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $27@$29 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in demand at $24@$26 ₱ bbl....There has been a moderate inquiry noted for desirable grades of Butter on a steady basis as to values, ranging from 27c.@40c. for fair to strictly choice State, and near-by products at 40c.@45c. for choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 22c.@34c. for the range of Western, including Rolls, at 26c.@32c....Cheese has been in fair demand, and held with firmness; State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15c., chiefly at 14½c.@14¾c. for good to fine; 14¾c.@15c. for fine to choice, and 12c.@14¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@14c.; Western product at 9c.@13½c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 6½c.@6¾c. for Crude.

SEEDS—Clover quoted a shade lower, with a fair business noted at the quotations; 675 bags good to prime reported sold at 9 3-16c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Other kinds of Grass Seeds quiet at former figures. Of Calcutta Linseed further sales of 2,090 bags, by the Royal George, were made at $2 52½, gold.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request on a steady basis as to values, with Deer quoted thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.@65c.; do. do., untrimmed, 60c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Angostura, 50c.@52½c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ₱ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 47c.@48c.; Matamoras, 47c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 47½c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been less sought after, and rather less firm. Refiners have been buying with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 hhds., about good to prime refining Cuba, (late yesterday,) at 8c.@8⅛c.; 500 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 1,000 bxs. Clayed at 7⅝c.@8c.; 70 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 122 hhds. Melado (last evening) at 5½c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¾c. Refining Sugars have been in less active demand, with Hard quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's, 9⅝c.@10c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been active at full rates. Sales, 290,000 lbs. common to strictly choice, part for forward delivery, at from 8⅞c.@8c., with prime quoted firm at 7⅞c....Of Stearine, 90 pks. sold at 8¾c.@9½c. for fair to strictly prime.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at unaltered figures. Sales, 1,800 half-chests Green, 700 half-chests Oolong, and 300 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has again declined, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 99½c.@$1, closing weak at 99½c. asked and 99c. bid.

FREIGHTS—The general market has shown rather more steadiness, with room and tonnage offered somewhat less urgently. The demand for accommodation, however, has been comparatively moderate....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Pork at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs., and, by steam, 650 bxs. Bacon, in lots, at 45s., and 5,500 Staves, on private terms. And a British ship, 1,192 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo. Also, two ships, with Cotton reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; and two ships, with Oil-cake from do. at 51s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; and 30 tons Ore at 40s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sperm Oil, 100 bbls. Apples, 400 pks. Oil-cake, and 5,000 Staves, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 477 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain (one-third in bags) at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a ship with Corn, reported from New-Orleans, at 16d. ₱ bushel....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 339 tons, hence, with about 2,450 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 80 hhds. Virginia Tobacco, on private terms....For the Continent, a British ship, 832 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) reported at 6s. 7d. ₱ bbl.; a German bark, 499 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do., on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 60 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms....For Naples, a Danish brig, 154 tons, hence with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Havana, an American bark, 389 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For the United States, direct, an American bark, 684 tons, reported with Coffee, from Padang, and Sugar, from Java, at 80s.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 7,884 bales; gross, 9,280 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,445 bales; to the Continent, 1,675 bales; France, 1,314 bales; coastwise, 1,782 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 271,340 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet, buyers offering low rates; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 2,409 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,042 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 67,934 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton weak, demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 3,698 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,677 bales; coastwise, 294 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 100,929 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Cotton dull; holders anxious to realize; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 3,935 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,733 bales; sales, 1,474 bales; stock, 105,887 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 315 bales; gross receipts, 2,603 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 14—12:30 P. M.—It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be lower to-morrow. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾; new 5s, 103¼; Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43½; do. Preferred, 68¼. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £92,000.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ ₱ cent., which is ¾ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 42½c.

6:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 ₱ cent. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¼; 1867s, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 3-16d. Provisions—Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 5-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8¼d. do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 8⅛d.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 31s.@31s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Refined Petroleum, 13¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 40s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.@63s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 14.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY, CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL, HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

Interest April and October.

We offer a limited amount at 90 flat. As interest accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 88, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. $6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,) No. 25 Pine st., New-York. DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, Successors to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO. Exchange on the principal cities of Europe. CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS, Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York, Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, Jr., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 6th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz.:

MARTIN L. CROWELL, WM. PITT PALMER, MASON THOMSON, HENRY BAYLIS, JOHN CASTREE, EDWARD WISE, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, AUGUSTUS C. BECHSTEIN, CHAS. BURKHALTER, FRED. LINK, JOHN W. DEGRAUW, THOS. STILLMAN, BENJ. J. HART, GEO. W. WELSH, JOHN ROMER, JOHN T. WILSON, WRIGHT GILLIES, JOHN W. FERDON, JOHN R. HOBBY, ALEX. SHALER, ALEX. McKENZIE, BENJ. F. RAYNOR, JOS. ROGERS, JOHN W. ANDREAS, R. M. VAN TASSEL, HENRY H. HAIGHT, FRANCIS A. RAY, JAS. M. WILSON, EDGAR HYATT, ALEX. MACKENZIE, CHRISTOPHER SWEZEY, CHAS. F. MATTLAGE, LEMUEL S. HOPKINS, JAMES WIGGINS, AUGUSTUS MARSH, THOS. H. VAN TINE, JOHN C. BARRON, ALBERT L. DICKINSON, DAVID L. BAKER, JOHN H. PALMER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MARTIN L. CROWELL was re-elected President, and WM. PITT PALMER Vice President, both unanimously.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

R. P. PERRIN, President. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier. CAPITAL, $800,000.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, THE following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBERT P. PERRIN, JOHN W. MERSEREAU, JOSEPH BRITTON, DENTON PEARSALL, HENRY A. POLHAMUS, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, STEPHEN HYATT, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN N. HAYWARD, JAMES M. MOTLEY, HENRY SILBERHORN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, No. 682 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, at No. 682 Broadway, the following-named persons were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS, CHARLES JENKINS, HENRY A. KERR, WILLIAM PHELPS, A. C. COOPER, JOSEPH ROGERS, CHARLES BANKS, A. WOODRUFF BROWN, AMOS WOODRUFF, WILLIAM H. HUME, A. D. PORTER, LOUIS C. [illegible], JOHN MORRISON, FRED. A. REICHARD, EDWARD O. JENKINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR INVESTMENT.

N. Y. 7 per Cent. Stocks.

Dock Bonds, due 1904.
Croton Water Main, due 1900.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct, due 1900.
Consolidated Stock, due 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations. execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CONN. VALLEY R. R. FIRST MTGE. 7 PER CENT. BONDS (free of taxes) FOR SALE BY ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds FOR SALE BY WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES. PAYING TEN PER CENT. Running from three to five years. First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office. DAVIDSON & BEECHER, NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: DIRECTORS.

N. A. COWDREY, F. H. DELANO, H. M. TABER, WM. FOSTER, JOHN T. AGNEW, C. C. BALDWIN, U. A. MURDOCK, W. D. MORGAN, JAMES BRYCE, H. H. BAXTER, ASA S. PORTER, CHAS. BARD, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, LORENZO BLACKSTONE, T. J. S. FLINT, THOMAS W. EVANS, J. D. MAXWELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board CHARLES BARD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN T. AGNEW, Esq., Vice President. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

J. O. WHITEHOUSE, THOMAS A. VYSE, JR., BARNET L. SOLOMON, JAMES DAYTON, JOHN Q. PREBLE, CLEMENT S. PARSONS, GARDNER R. COLBY, ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN, JOHN T. HILL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. JOHN T. HILL, Vice-President. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank, held on the 13th inst., at the banking-room, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK, WM. B. KENDALL, WILLIAM M. BLISS, LEONARD J. STIASTNY, ELIAS S. HIGGINS, JAMES W. SMITH, SIMON BERNHEIMER, JAMES M. DUNBAR, BRYAN H. SMITH, MORRIS FRANKLIN, CHAS. A. DENNY, GORDON W. BURNHAM, OGDEN HAGGERTY.

At a subsequent meeting of the board WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and WM. M. BLISS was elected Vice President for the ensuing year. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, EMIL MAGNUS, ADOLPH ENGLER, FRANCIS MORAN, GEORGE GRAVENHORST, JOHN F. PUPKE, MARCELLUS HARTLEY, THOMAS J. POPE, JOSHUA HENDRICKS, DAVID SALOMON, GERHARD JANSSEN, EMIL SAUER, FREDERICK KUHNE, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, ALEX. KLINGENBERG, JONAS SONNEBORN, M. H. LEVIN, FREDERICK VILMAR, FREDERICK MEISSNER, FRED. VON BERNUTH.

And at a meeting of the board this day, EMIL SAUER and DAVID SALOMON were respectively unanimously re-elected President and Vice President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY, T. T. BUCKLEY, J. J. CRANE, R. W. CORLIES, W. S. TISDALE, G. G. SAMPSON, H. A. HOWE, W. H. GUION, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, S. B. STONE, W. L. COGSWELL, G. B. CARHART.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President, and EUGENE H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier. HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

LOST—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certain CHECK for Five Thousand Dollars on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., signed by Alpheus Hardy, H. Harris, and H. Montgomery, Trustees of the estate of Joshua Sears, dated Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1873, payable to the order of J. R. & J. M. Cornell, by them indorsed for deposit in Oriental Bank, New-York, payment on the same being stopped.

THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS Certificates, and those who have surrendered the same, are requested to advise with TAUSSIG, FISHER & CO., No. 32 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Strictly First Class 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. RAILROAD BONDS. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company, held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, HENRY MEYER, ROBERT RAY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, WILLIAM H. GUION, SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, J. GRENVILLE KANE, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, JOHN A. L.VINGSTON, W. B. ASTEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

44TH DIVIDEND

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874	422,180

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874. CARLISLE NORWOOD, President. ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice President. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY and NO. 200 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 214 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 12, 1874. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 346 BROADWAY, BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH ASSETS	322,340 70

JAN. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN M. FURMAN, President. JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Vice President. SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York. JOS. A. HULEN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., is payable on demand. CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous friends that he has reopened his Brokerage Business. MERCANTILE PAPER A SPECIALTY, at No. 26 Pine st., (temporary office.) M. PUTZEL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on and after Jan. 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

PHENIX Insurance Company, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAN. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand at their office in New-York.

NO. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January. JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JAN. 8, 1874. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY. Offices { No. 160 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN. No. 178 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1874.

The Directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT, payable on demand. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand. NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—STANDARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1874. A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND. — THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV., *Opposite Cooper Institute.*

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President. PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. 1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge. Money deposited before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President. ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES: Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
R. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (opposite Crosby st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 19th) of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Six per Cent. per annum, has been declared, and will be credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL....Jan. 30.
CORINTH....Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS....Jan. 30.
ETNA....Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT OUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 15.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE. NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, Jan. 24.
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.Sat..Jan. 17, 3 P. M. | Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.
Greece.Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE....Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Feb. 17, ——
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Feb. 24, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE....LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE. GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 17—CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) Capt. ——, for freight only.

Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 11—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent. RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)....Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)....Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City the United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23, and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division. R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers. W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President. SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SHEPHERD KNAPP as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE AVENUE C RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—Action to foreclose two mortgages.—Whereas, by an order of this Court, dated the 16th day of December, 1873, it was, among other things, ordered that this action be referred to the undersigned, as Referee, to ascertain and report the amount due for principal and interest upon the several bonds secured by two certain mortgages to the plaintiff, Shepherd Knapp, as Trustee, by the defendants, The Avenue C Railroad Company, the first of said mortgages bearing date the 1st day of May, 1869, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, and bearing interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of May and November in each year; the second of said mortgages bearing date the 15th day of February, 1871, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said last-mentioned mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of August and February in each year. And, whereas, it was further ordered in said order that the undersigned, as Referee as aforesaid, ascertain and report the names of the holders of said bonds respectively, and the amount due to each for principal and interest thereon. Now, therefore, I, Alvin C. Bradley, Referee as aforesaid, do hereby notify and require all the holders of each and every of the before-mentioned bonds and coupons to appear before me, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 29th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., and produce the same.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874. ALVIN C. BRADLEY, Referee.

DEVELIN, MILLER & TRULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 113 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS McCORMICK, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Francis McCormick, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES F. BOWERS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of CHARLES F. BOWERS, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAVAN B. SALISBURY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order by said Register, on the 13th day of January, 1874, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. LIONEL MOSES, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE S. PLYMPTON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. E. H. MILLER, Assignee, &c., ja15-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LOUIS DE CASSE, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. H. MILLER, Assignee, &c., ja8-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.